ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,122—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Place of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 20th July. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | F. H. Seymour | 27th " |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 3rd Augt. |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 10th " |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 17th " |
| B.* HYDASPES | 2936 | 450 | E. Gordon | 24th " |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 31st " |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5030 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 7th Sept. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 14th " |
| | | | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. Loggin | 22nd Sept. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 29th " |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 6th Oct. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 13th " |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | S. Moule | 20th " |

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m., on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, carrying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo by—

CATHAY, 28th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,873 | 500 | 1st Aug. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Sept. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | L. Brelich | 2,986 | 350 | 9th Aug. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallnschnig. | 4,409 | 350 | 9th Sept. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,235 | 350 | 21st July. |

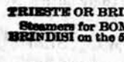
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12th, 1894.

### BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.



THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadurl," 1,990 Tons, 2,300 H.P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1894.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th July, 1894. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|
| A STEAMER ..... 3,000 ..... | On or about the End of July. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1894. Agents.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD Invite inspection to their MONSOON Shipment of New Goods—Ex S.S. "JAVA."

STRAW HATS—Full Top Caps.
BLUE SERGE SUITINGS.
Novelties in Scarfs and Ties.
TENNIS FLANNELS.
FELT HATS—Soft and Hard.
DRESS SUITINGS,
HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS—Shirtings.
WATERPROOFS, &c.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

### TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

## BRANDIES! TRADE MARK. BRANDIES!

## HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

| | CASH. Rs. a. | CREDIT. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ..... per doz. | 82 0 | 91 8 |
| TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ... per bot. | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ..... per doz. | 52 8 | 58 8 |
| TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac ..... " | 45 8 | 51 0 |
| TREACHER'S Pale Cognac ..... " | 39 8 | 44 0 |

CAUTION :—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## KEMP'S PURE AERATED WATERS.

### FREE FROM DISEASE GERMS.

ALL the water used in our ÆRATED WATERS Manufactory is carefully passed through "Berkfield Filters." The advantages afforded by these Filters are that they keep out all Bacteria and deliver the water absolutely pure, thus rendering Typhoid Fever and Cholera impossible in persons who use our Ærated Waters. Professor Notter, of Netley, has given independent testimony of the value of the Berkley Filter in the Annual Army Report for 1891 in these words :—"The Berkfield Filters appear to possess distinct sterilising action, inasmuch as they are capable of removing Bacteria from samples of water passed through them." KEMP & Co. have always aimed at supplying their constituents with absolutely pure water in all their ærated beverages.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## JUST ARRIVED.

## FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
## THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BAG TOP CAPS, FROM Rs 3.

FROM Rs. 6-12.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

## ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; what married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JENNER, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

*Agents for India*, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

## GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
## GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

## STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BLACK | 10 8 |
| DUN | 10 8 |
| DARK BROWN | 10 8 |

SQUARE CROWNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK | 11 8 |
| BROWN | 11 8 |

HOMBURG.

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK | 7 8 |
| DUN | 7 8 |
| LT. DRAB | 7 8 |

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR

THE FOLLOWING

## SPECIALITIES

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Duke of Connaught ..... per 100 | 4 0 |
| Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ..... " | 3 0 |
| Alpha (very mild) ..... " | 2 8 |

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds ..... per box of | 25 | Rs. 12 8 |
| Reg. Principe ..... " | 25 | " 10 0 |
| Reg. Reina ..... " | 25 | " 7 8 |
| Trabucos ..... " | 25 | " 3 4 |
| Caliope ..... " | 50 | " 6 0 |
| Damas ..... " | 100 | " 10 0 |
| Romeo Y Jullietta ..... " | 50 | " 5 8 |
| Hidalgas ..... " | 100 | " 10 0 |
| * Corea ..... " | 25 | " 5 0 |
| Carolina ..... " | 100 | " 8 0 |
| Delice ..... per packet of | 20 | " 1 0 |

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Own "Golden Leaf" Mild ..... per lb. | 3 0 |
| " "Golden Medium," Medium ..... " | 2 8 |
| " "Cavendish, Strong" ..... " | 1 8 |

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Stanley Cigars, No. 1 ..... per box of 100 | 4 0 |
| Do. do. No. 2 ..... " " | 3 8 |
| Nautch Girl, Small size ..... " " | 3 0 |

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

## FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT).

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUCH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACDONALD," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL,are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, SATARA DISTRICT.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, for one year, from the 15th of August, 1894. Pay available Rs. 50 per mensem. Applications, stating Qualifications, Age, Race, &c., and enclosing Copies of Testimonials, should be addressed to the Undersigned at Satara. None but Competent and Experienced men need apply.

W. L. STRANGE, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, S. D.

Satara, 17th July, 1894.

0082 OF 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, COMPANIES WINDING UP.

MR. JUSTICE VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890,

And

In the Matter of the ECONOMIC FIRE OFFICE, Limited.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, residing in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent of Europe, are required on or before the 10th Day of AUGUST, 1894, and the Creditors of the abovenamed Company residing elsewhere than as aforesaid are required on or before the 31st of DECEMBER, 1894, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Mr. JOHN EDWARD CHAMPNEY and Mr. WILLIAM ARMINE BEVAN, of No. 39, Lombard Street, in the City of London, England, the Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Registrar Companies (Winding up), at the Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, England, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

THURSDAY, the 25th Day of October, 1894, at 12 o'clock, at Noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts or claims of those Creditors residing in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent of Europe, and MONDAY, the 14th Day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at Noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts or claims of those Creditors residing elsewhere than as aforesaid.—Dated this 7th Day of June, 1894.

H. J. HOOD, Registrar.

DAVIDSON & MORRISS, 40-42, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C., Solicitors for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of BHAT VAJISHUNKER KEVALRAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased,

JAMIETRAM JIVANRAM RUSHI, the Surviving Executor named in the Will of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are here by cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAK BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, The 11th Day of July, 1894.

Messrs. BROWN & MOIR, Petitioner's Attorneys.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and prontably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general,is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 300, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO., Sialkot (Punjab).

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society in the TOWN HALL,

On TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9-30 P.M.

SCHILLER'S "LAY OF THE BELL."

MUSIC BY ANDREAS ROMBERG FOR SOLI OF CHORUS.

SOLOISTS:—

MRS. STANLEY SMITH. | MR. E. H. HICKMAN.
MR. F. G. FOTIADIS. | MR. H. M. STEUART (the Master).

Hony. Accompanist: Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor: Captain HEYMAN.
PLAN of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 1.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order from the Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidators of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Society of India, Limited, in liquidation,—

A lot of provision in tins and bottles, consisting of vegetables, soup, beef, minced meat, mixed pickles, &c, &c.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glasss-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 powerful C.B. chesnut pony, about 13-2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 bay waler gelding, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong victoria with a grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 20, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the very valuable substantial teak and blackwood furniture, comprising dining,drawing and bedroom suites, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Richard, Lipp and Sons (Rose & Co.), rich table ornaments, windproof, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome pictures, rich glassware and crockery, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 lot of 39 Band instruments.
1 Grammis dynamo capable of giving 18 arc lights of 500 candle power, for some time in actual work in the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
A small lot of Wratten and Wainwright's instantaneous plates, cabinet, 10 by 8, 15 by 12, 8½ by 6½.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, marble top table, teapoys, bookstand, iron bed stead, almyra, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, bentwood chairs, etc.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.

By order of the concerned, ex. s. s. Oriental:—

Several invoices of Crosse and Blackwell's and Morton's oilmenstores, Joseph Prime's cheese, Huntley and Palmer's and Peak Frean's biscuits, Calvert's Carbolic soap and tooth powder, Vinolia soap and cream, &c.

By order of Messrs. Martin Conen and Co, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Isaac Benjamin, of Byculla—

1 case of Emery cloth.
1 „ sundry hardware, such as locks, nails, sofa springs, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Scoltanaly Abdoolaly—

SA 236 MP and Co. 30 crates earthenware,

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, a splendid cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., American organ, almost new, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, Singer's hand-sewing machine, etc., the property of J. W. RUSSEL, Esq.

The property is one view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Berkley Place, Byculla, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wind-proof lamps, fancy table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of A. LEITH, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 20, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, FOR DAVID SMITH & Co., WHISKY BLENDERS, GLASGOW.

DAVID SMITH'S

*, **, ***, ****, and ***** Whiskies TO HAND.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co., 19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THE BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA, THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE PUBLISHED FROM THE RAVI VARMA FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, IS NOW READY FOR SALE.

PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES, "LAXMI & SARASWATI," PRICE, Rs. 2 Each, WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage Extra.

Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum; or Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay. Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CLEARANCE SALE.—AMERICAN TIME-PIECES made to our Special Order and bearing our Name as a Guarantee for good Performance. Bee Time-piece, Bright Nickel Case, Keyless Action, Rs. 3-12; with Alarum, Rs. 6-12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEW from FINEST to ¾ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

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MIGNON GRAND PIANO, by Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, and Broadwood's Square, in good order, to be SOLD CHEAP, or Exchanged.—R. MASTER, Vans' House, Dhobitalao.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality. Re. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REQUIRED, IN PARIS, by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN knowing English and the Buying of French Goods, the Management for an Indian Firm, who would have its own Office in Paris to buy or sell without a Commissionaire. Highest References. Write: PINCHOU, 6, Rue Mornay, Paris.

FOR SALE.—STARLIGHT, Ch. WALER, very handsome, 16-1, 6 years, sound, good-tempered, good mover; stands any fire. Rs. 1,100.—Lt.-Col. HORE, Nusseerabad.

SITUATION WANTED, by a European, in any Capacity. Experience Varied. Excellent Testimonials. Apply immediately to "X. Y. Z.", care of this Office.

WANTED, an Experienced SURVEYOR for the Drainage Survey of the Town of Sukkur, (Sind). Must have had Practical experience in Surveying and Levelling, and be able to plot details of Field-work with accuracy. Salary up to Rs. 120, according to qualifications. Apply, with copies of Recent testimonials, to M. VISVESVARAYA, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Sukkur Water-Works.

WANTED.—An English GENTLEMAN desires to obtain an Appointment as Secretary to a Club or Society. Unexceptional Credentials. Salary no object. Send as soon as possible to SECRETARY, care of this Office.

WANTED, a Scholastic APPOINTMENT, immediately, by an English University GRADUATE. Ten years' Experience at Home and abroad. English Literature and French. Apply ARTIUM MAGISTER, care of this Office.

£1,766.842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Rook-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tassa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a divine man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 1.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Revakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Re.
Packing and Postage extra.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.

CASE No. 46 OF 1894.

THE CREDITORS of the Late JEHANGIR and Co., who were Adjudicated Bankrupts on the 21st May last, are hereby warned that they are required by law to have their Claims Registered in this Court, and that the Claims of all who fail to comply with this legal formality by the 7th August, 1894, will be ignored without fail.

W. B. DE COURCY, District Judge.

Peshawar, 9th July, 1894.

FOR SALE. AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad. Consisting of—

1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;
2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.

The above will be sold separately or together.

For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES, Pleader.

Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, SMOKING TOBACCOS, of All Brands, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, &c., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, TABLE LINEN, Towels, Sheeting, &c., (Sole Agent, Basel Mission), BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, COTTAGE PIANOS, Carpets, Bath Tubs, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, COOKING AND Warming Stoves, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, ENAMELLED IRON WARE, Luncheon Baskets, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

## BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

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| BOMBAY. | GALLE. |
| CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. |
| MADRAS. | HONGKONG. |
| COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI. |
| KANDY. | |

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
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| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000.

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A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Polic

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir. W. Vernon Harcourt announced that Government will withdraw the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Registration Bill, and the Local Veto Bill, and propose to pass the Irish Evicted Tenants' and the Miners' Eight Hours Bills, and then a day will be fixed for the discussion of the Indian Budget.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

#### EXPECTED RESUMPTION OF THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that the United States Treasury is shortly expected to issue an order for the resumption of the coinage of a limited amount of silver dollars.

### PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC IN HAWAII.

Intelligence has been received that a Republic was proclaimed in Hawaii, on the 4th instant.

### THE ASSAULT ON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SEOUL.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 19.

It is officially stated here that the assault on the British Consul and his wife, at Seoul, has been greatly exaggerated. It is explained that the Consul was only stopped near Seoul because he was endeavouring to pass the Japanese outposts.

### THE CHICAGO RIOTS.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.

The excitement caused by the recent riots at Chicago, has now quieted down, and the regular troops have been withdrawn from the city.

### THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19.

The Conference Committee has been unable to come to any agreement on the Tariff Bill, the main point of difference being the amount of duty to be imposed on sugar.

### THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 18.

Russia has decided to build a railway from Samarcand to Margilan, in Ferghana (Kohkand), with a branch line to Tashkend.

### THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here at 8 a.m., to-day.

### AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

An important resolution, issued by the Home Department, will be officially notified to-morrow.

### DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Dr. Griesbach has been appointed to succeed Dr. King permanently in the appointment of Director of the Geological Survey.

### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief's tour has now been officially submitted to his Excellency, who will pass orders almost immediately.

### SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne will arrive at Kabul, on the 22nd instant.

### THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE MOHMANDS AND AFGHANS.

The recent fighting between Sipah Salar Ghulam Haider and the tribes on the road to Asmar is now officially denied.

### RUMOURED DEATH OF ISHAK KHAN.

A rumour has been received by the Government of India emanating from Herat to the effect that Ishak Khan is dead; but this statement must not be quite relied upon, until it is received from Russian sources.

### ENTERIC FEVER IN AFGHANISTAN.

Enteric fever is very prevalent now at Herat and Kabul, reports from these places having been received this morning.

### THE BREACH ON THE CHAMAN EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

The breach caused by the floods on the Chaman Extension, near Shelabagh, will require ten days to repair.

### THE PROVISIONING OF THE GILGIT GARRISON.

Everything is now well forward for provisioning the Gilgit garrison. Work will proceed steadily for the next two months.

### THE RE-DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

It is probable that when the question of re-distribution of troops along the North-West frontier comes up the cantonments of Dehra Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur will be abandoned.

### CAPITAL SENTENCE TRANSMUTED TO LIFE TRANSPORTATION.

Eight men have appealed to the Allahabad High Court against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Agra for the murder, under diabolical circumstances, of a woman, man, and child, whom the prisoners locked up in a hut, which they then fired, roasting alive the three inmates. The Chief Justice, to-day, set aside the sentence of death, modifying it to transportation for life.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna left here, to-day for Bombay.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 9 a.m.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 1-8 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 101⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108⅜ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 55 7-16 |
| Bar Silver | 28 9-16 |

### FOUR PER CENT. LOANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The following is the official announcement showing the results of the Four per cent. Government promissory notes tendered for conversion into 3½ per cents up to 18th July 1894. In India—Loan of 1832-33, amount Rs. 7,000; Loan of 1835-36, amount Rs. 2,16,000; Loan of 1842-43, amount Rs. 2,50,69,000; Loan of 1854-55, amount Rs. 9,38,000; Loan of 1865, amount Rs. 26,54,000; and Loan of 1879 (reduced), amount Rs. 2,26,000—total, Rs. 2,91,10,000.

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL SYMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

The funeral of the late Colonel H. C. Symons, who died, last night, from the effect of an injury received on the hunting field, took placethis evening, in the presence of all military and principal civil officers of the station. The deceased's regiment, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, followed, and were drawn up in companies inside the cemetery. In addition to the band of the regiment the Leinster Reglment band also attended a party of 300 men of that regiment forming a firing party. The body was conveyed on a gun carriage belonging to the Royal Horse Artillery. There was a magnificent display of wreaths and crosses, completely covering the coffin. Heavy rain fell during the proces sion to the Sholapore Road cemetery, the' carrying party consisted of six sergeants of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, six senior officers of the same regiment being pall bearers. The staffs of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were also present. The deceased who was a great sportsman, was highly respected both in the regiment and in the station generally. Great sympathy has been expressed for Mrs. Symons in her bereavement.

### PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Allen, Capt H
Bate, Surg-Maj
Butler, Mr and Mrs S H
Cholmondeley, Mr E C
Davies, Lieut C H
E W R Capt
Fox-Strangways, Mr M W
Hankin, Mr A C
Handford, Rev W B
Jermyn, Capt T
King, Dr
Maconachie, Mr R
Newnham, Mr C
Trevethick, Mr and Mrs, and infit
Walsh, Mr C P

FOR BRINDISI.

Bradgley, Mr H
Fawcett, Major
Garroway, Capt
Grimes, Mr A T L
Hamilton, Lieut R E A
Johnson, Capt F C
Kenyon, Mr H
Kenyad, Mr H
Kinloch, Brig-Genl A A
Lennox, Lieut A M A
Mercer, Lieut-Col C A
Mudham, Mr S
Mayston, Mr H
Ramsay, Capt
Rostron, Capt F G
Sanders, Mr M W
Swiney, Capt J W R
Thomson, Surg-Col G
Twyning, Mr G A
Wallaston, Mr C H
Waye, Mr R T

ISMAILIA.—Noel Paton, Mr F.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir: Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child: Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; Mr P C Lyon; Major Hobday; Mr C E Stotherd; Lieut E Brandreth; Mr Briggs; Mr W B Wright; Mrs K Adams; Mr C A Smith; Mr E B Harris; Mr W Symes; Dr Moriarty; Mr J G Bylass; Major G Henriques; Mr Mallet; Col D M Campbell; Mr C H Maskie; Maj C W Macdonald; Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden; Mr C A Leggatt; Mr Lowis; Mr R Gallaway; Lt R A F Kingscote, Col W M Bowie; Mr W Drew; Col F F Hobday; Maj J Badgley; Mrs Hadding; Mr Wade Brown; Lieut T R Wyndham; Col and Mrs Cowper; Lieut T S Moberley; Mr R E Brown; Mr H M Harman; Red Stevenson; Mr Wetherill; Mr E T Alexander; Mr E H McDowell; Rev Davies; Rev E Rice; Rev and Mrs M Nikombe; Mr Hoffman; Capt and Mrs B Ward. inft and ayah; Mr and Mrs C Benford; Mr D S Holland; and Mr Nichols.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis; Lieut R F Knox; Capt W I Conran; Surg-Capt F D Thomson; Maj-Genl R Blundell-Holinghead-Blundell; Capt F A Blyth.; Mr and Mrs George Cotton; Mr A H L Fraser; Mr S A H Way; Mr G W Little; Mr J G D Partridge; Col R Wace, R A; Mr Seabrook; Capt R E Sullivan; Mr W M Young; Mr S Windsor; Mr W R Partridge; Mr and Mrs S Moran; Mr and Mrs Lymot; Mr P Walsh; Capt T Nun; Cor P D Trotter; Lieut M B Roberts; Major T E Pears; Surg-Capt Headley; Surg-Major H B Briggs; Mr A Hill; Lieut R H Ewart; and Mr T A E Skinner.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett; Lieut Hon C J Bruce; Mr. Pope; Mr O S Parson; Major Lightfoot; Mr A Collins; and Mr L Davidson.

For Brindisi—Mr J B Rawlins; Major J W Hogge; Mr T W Arnold and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; Mr H S Lawrence; Mrs Spencers, child, inft and ayah; Mr C H Hill; Mrs Thompson; Master Kirkpatrick; Mr Kirpatrick; Mrs Sharpe; Mr E M F Dillon; Mr T F Duthie; Dr E Bevill; Miss Mansell; Mr F C O Beaman; Mr S T Rice; Mr A Campbell; Mr B Heaton; and Mr H Hastings.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; Capt Leyburn; Mr T Sturrock; Mr H S Bill; Mr S A Bourdillon; Mr A Forbes; Mr A H L Fraser; Miss Lugard; Mr R Hill; Dr Miss Grimleth; Mrs Yarrett and child; Mr E C Lugard; and Mr T G D Pastudre.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leich, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdock; Mr G C Walker; Capt G Davidson; Mr H N Wright; Mr and Mrs E F Bartow; and Lieut H Brook.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Bartlit, 24th August, 1894.

For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.

For London—Major W S Hewett; and Mr A H Gunter.

Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Hirne, 7th September, 1894.

For London—Mr A Phillip; Col and Mrs R D Morris; Mr S R P Mackieson; Mr and Mrs A G Harrison and 2 children.

### MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HILL, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN and HONY. MAJOR ADAM SMITH, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the Poona Corps, to fill a vacancy.

THE establishment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps has been completed by the appointment of Mr. Harry Champion Roe as Second Lieutenant.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. BARREN, Medical Officer of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

THE services of Colonel W. S. Peat, General List, Cavalry, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, but the Colonel is permitted to reside out of India.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C. I. E., R. E., Commandant, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MAJOR SIR H. A. W. JOHNSON, Bart., Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff of the Bombay Army, vice Captain T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, resigned.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WILLANS, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency, together with Second Lieutenant E. A. Fagan, 1st Bat. West Kent Regiment, and Lieutenant E. O'Brien, 2nd Bat. Royal Irish Regiment.

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can be sent only via Aden and Zanzibar.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Madagascar mail closes at Durban, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 23rd instant.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 18 | 3 | 40 p.m. | 18 | 46 |
| Teheran | 19 | 1 | 55 p.m. | ... | 21 |
| Suez | 19 | 2 | 45 p.m. | ... | 15 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th July, 1894.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | .. | 28 | .. | 2 |
| " Karachi | .. | 16 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 24 | ... | 1 |

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the effect that the half-yearly report to 30th June last will be as follows, subject to audit, *viz.*:—Nett profit including 815,000 dollars, brought forward, 12 lakhs dollars; dividend for half-year, £1 per share; to reserve fund, 3 lakhs dollars; carried forward to next half-year, 1¼ lakhs dollars.

MR. W. W. LOCH, I.C.S., on return from leave, will act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, I.C.S.

ON return from leave Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. G. W. HATCH, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar, and Mr. F. X. D'Souza, I.C.S., to be Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

THREE months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

IT is formally notified that privilege leave of absence for two months and thirty days from 18th August next has been granted to Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE annual review of the working of Light-houses and Light-vessels in Burma brings to light one lamentable result of patchwork finance. It had been proposed to build a schooner in place of the Pharos, lent by the Port Commissioners, for the Spit Channel, but on the advice of the Director of the Indian Marine it was finally decided to build a light-vessel at the Kidderpore Dockyard. After this decision was arrived at, the construction of a second light-vessel became necessary owing to the condemnation of the Colombo; but Mr. Westland's budget has prevented the realisation of either of these projects. Owing to the resumption of the provincial surplus, the Government of Burma is unable to provide the necessary funds. It would seem that the lighting of the coast is one of the last items of public expenditure in which efficiency should be sacrificed to economy.

AT Dalhousie, last week, a bear severely mauled three natives near a village, a few miles out of the cantonments. They were brought to the hospital for treatment and are doing well. A few days after this two other natives were similarly mauled, presumably by the same bear. Surgeon-Major Barrington went out with a party of beaters to hunt the bear the next day. The animal appeared behind a bush and mauled a native, who had to be carried to the hospital, while the bear escaped. A few nights ago another bear was seen prawling about the Commissariat lines, situated about three hundred yards above the Station Hospital.

THE "season" in Tinnevelly is causing Government some anxiety. The Collector of the district, it is understood, has sent a special report on the unfavourable character of the season and has asked the sanction of Government to deepen the tanks in the villages and towns which are said to contain water just sufficient for drinking purposes. The merchants in the district are also understood to be sending large orders to Coconada and Rangoon for supply of rice and grains, as a precautionary provision against expected scarcity.

MR. GALE has now come to terms with the Madras Railway over the Cannanore branch line, according to a telegram from our Simla correspondent. This is most welcome news. We could never understand why the directors, after encouraging Mr. Gale in his different proposals, stepped in and applied on their own behalf for the one which is likely to prove most remunerative.

THE work of strengthening the old bridges on the Madras Railway is progressing satisfactorily. The substitution of stronger girders, for the Thootha bridge on the North-West Line has just been completed, and it is found that the estimated cost of the work and the amount actually spent are, respectively, Rs. 1,23,989 and Rs. 1,08,565. On the recent repairs to the Cheyaur bridge upwards of a lakh of rupees were saved.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, for the week ended 7th July, were Rs. 9,03,057. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,88,075. Increase, Rs. 14,982. Miles open, week ended 7th July, 1894, 1,059. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Increase, 48¼. Per mile open, week ended 7th July, 1894, Rs. 544. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 551. Decrease, Rs. 7. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 7th July, 1894, Rs. 9,03,057. From 1st July, 1893, to 7th July, 1893, Rs. 8,88,075. Increase, Rs. 14,982.

A SCHEME for the distribution of quinine in five-grain packets is under consideration in Burma. The experiment has already proved so successful in Bengal that its eventual extension to the whole of India can be only a question of time.

THE members of "Lodge Jumna," at Delhi, gave a farewell banquet on Saturday night to Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Massy, District Grand Master of Freemasonry in the Punjab, at their Freemasons' Hall. The banquet was well attended, almost every Mason in the station being present to bid farewell to their District Grand Master, who is held in such high esteem by them all. The Masons have abundant cause to regret Colonel Massy's departure, as during his stay there he has done much for the Order. Colonel Massy completed the occasion by an address to the Masons present. The members of "Lodge Jumna" are also presenting Mrs. Massy with a tea set.

HAJI RIAZ-UD-DIN AHMAD, of Bhopal, has been sending notices to leading Muhammadans in the Punjab, stating that he has been appointed agent of the Association for the Propagation of Islam in America, and that Mr. Muhammad Russell Webb is about to start a newspaper in New York to be called the *Voice of Islam*, in addition to the *Moslem World*, edited by the same gentleman.

THE line at Spinwana, near the Khojak, has been washed away, and telegraph poles have been knocked down and communications interrupted, but the through-mail service is not effected.

NEWS from Kulu reports a great landslip in the Solung Valley. A shepherds' encampment was overwhelmed, and nine men, seven horses, and several thousands of sheep were buried.

COLONISATION in the Chenab Canal in the Punjab was largely extended last year. Over 150,000 acres were allotted to various classes of colonists, described in the records as "capitalists, yeomen, military grantees, peasants, and mazbhi pensioners." The Colonisation Officer reports that so far as regards the area of cultivation, the settlers have done very much more than was expected of them, but that they have made the mistake of substituting quantity for quality, and that the outturn is not more than equal to one-third of what should have been produced with careful cultivation.

OWING to the multiplicity of lawyers in the Punjab, the struggle for briefs in the province is so keen that some are beginning to take to private enterprise. Several have taken shares in shops, some have resolved to open farms, and one student of law, lately called to the Bar, is going to start a weaving factory at Gujrat. The machinery has already arrived and will be erected shortly.

A CURIOUS result of the octroi system that prevails in France has come to light through an action brought by the local tramway company against the municipality of Saint Maur, near Paris. The authorities levied duty on that portion of the steel rails and other materials for the making of the line that were to be utilized on the roadway within the limits of the borough. The amount re-claimed by the company was 3,076 francs, and the judge who tried the case has ordered the municipality to disgorge that sum. The case is looked upon as a leading one, and it will probably result in many others of the same kind.

AN old native pensioner, a short while ago, booked a canvas bag containing a tin-box from Tavi to Delhi. In transit the bag was tampered with, and the box extracted by thieves. The pensioner has advertised his loss in the leading vernacular papers in the Punjab, and has asked the thieves to be good enough to send his pension papers and certificates by post, and that he would allow them to stick to his other property as a token of gratitude.

MR. KENNEDY'S promotion, from first grade Police Inspector to Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is causing considerable heart-burning among the other first grade inspectors, some of whom are many years senior to him in service. In the order of precedence Mr. Kennedy's name, they say, stands thirteenth on the list of first grade inspectors in the Punjab. Thus he has been promoted over the heads of no fewer than twelve of his seniors, some of whom have been credited with having done exceptionally good work in the department. There is no doubt that many of the first grade inspectors, who have a just claim to promotion, would not care to accept the Assistant District Superintendentship for the mere fact that the salary attached to the appointment is only Rs. 200 without house allowance, whereas the inspectors are allowed free quarters which means a saving to them of Rs. 40 per mensem. At the same time they expected that when the vacancy occurred the local Government would, at any rate, have offered the appointment to them.

A BUTCHER and a tailor, both residents of Alum-ud-din's Lane, Calcutta, had a quarrel, on the 11th instant, about some money. Words led to blows, and the butcher got the worst of it, and he was then heard to threaten "to do for" the tailor. At 1 a.m., on Thursday, the tailor returned from the Mohurram procession, and went to sleep. At 4 a.m., he woke up saying some one was throwing some liquid on him. He shouted, and saw accused throw a lighted match on him. Before any assistance could be rendered the man was severely burned, the liquid which had been thrown on him proving to be kerosine oil. Accused ran away, but was subsequently arrested and recognised, and was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, where sufficient evidence was recorded for a remand. The injured man was removed to hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

SADI, the Persian poet, is so little read nowadays that people often wonder how the late President Carnot came to be named after him. It happened in this wise. Grandfather Carnot, the "Organizer of Victory," was, like many of the Republicans of his days, a great admirer of Sadi, and he named one of his sons after him. That son was President Carnot's uncle, and the name was continued in the nephew. Of late years, since the death of his father, M. Carnot has been simply M. Carnot. Previous to that, he was M. Sadi Carnot. French Revolutionary literature is full of quotations from Sadi's poetry. In a curious work, published in the reign of Louis XVIII., under the title of "Dictionary of Weathercocks," is a series of biographical sketches of men who had held office under different regimes, and on the frontispiece is the following motto by Sadi, "If the plague gave decorations, it would not lack partisans."

CHINA, so long the most stationary of all countries, is decidedly marching on. The Viceroy Li Hung Chang's Medical School, at Tient-sing, for the Study of the Western Arts and Sciences of Healing is already in active operation, and it is stated by a Chinese paper that the army and navy will in future depend upon it for their supplies of medicines, as well as for the appointment of efficient medical men for both services. The same authority states that the Chinese druggists are totally ignorant of medical chemistry, all prescriptions are filled with raw drugs, and the patients take the medicine in decoctions. Chinese surgery is based upon a brass model representing the structure and the locality of internal organs in the human body. The model is vague and unfit to be used by students of such an important subject. Whereas (says this writer) "the anatomical works of the West are written upon the exact knowledge of the human body, there are no guessing works done in the West; every tissue of the body is minutely described, and located."

AT Milan, the other day, a notorious criminal, named Bruschi, who was confined in prison, attacked with a dagger two gaolers who had been examining the gratings of his cell. The gaolers, Tonnati and Bognoli, had scarcely turned their back on the prisoner on leaving the cell, when he rushed at Bognoli and dealt him a terrible blow between the shoulders. The man fell; and on Tonnati turning round to help his comrade he was struck by the prisoner twice in the breast with the same dagger and fell dead. The prisoner then ran out of his cell, brandishing the dagger, descended the staircase, and reached the ground floor. There he was met by another gaoler, Bonvini, who courageously attempted to disarm him, but was killed on the spot by a terrible thrust. Many gaolers now coming up, Bruschi saw resistance was of no use, and threw away his dagger.

THE effect of the cab strike will probably be a permanent, certainly a prolonged, diminution in the number of cabs plying for hire in the streets of London. It is estimated that there are at least eight hundred cabmen now out of employment, owing to the sale of various stocks during the prevalence of the strike. In many cases the cabs were bought for places outside the metropolitan area.

THERE is no longer any hope of the historical Christchurch Park being acquired as a public park for Ipswich. The estate has been cut up into building plots, and already several of these have been sold. It has not yet been determined, however, what is to become of Christchurch House, or, as it was afterwards named Withepole House. Queen Elizabeth visited Ipswich in 1565, and is reported to have spent the night at Christchurch, where she was entertained by the then owner. In 1732 the property was acquired by a descendant of the Earls of Ivry of Poitiers in Normandy.

M. ISVOLSKI, who was recently accredited as Russian Minister-Resident to the Vatican, is a young man in his thirty-seventh year. He completed, with the highest honours, his study of international law at the Alexander Lyceum of St. Petersburg in 1875. M. Isvolski has in his previous negotiations with the Holy See displayed much diplomatic tact.

THE French Minister of Finance is a non-smoker, as was also the late lamented President of the Republic. The French Society against the Abuse of Tobacco have presented a petition to the Government on the subject of the use of tobacco in the army. They contend that soldiers who are non-smokers are less often punished than the smokers for breaches of discipline, and are less subject to sickness. The truth of this strange statement they profess to prove by elaborate statistical tables. At the same time they do not propose that smoking shall be absolutely forbidden among the men. What they want is the adoption of measures to limit to some extent the use of tobacco. Under the existing law, every soldier is entitled every ten days to an order enabling him to purchase a hectogramme of tobacco for fifteen centimes. This is at the rate of rather less than a halfpenny an ounce, the tobacco, of course, paying no duty. As it is, the orders or certificates are given indiscriminately to all the men. It is suggested that in future they shall be issued only to those who apply for them. The petition is signed by a number of eminent medical men, including M. Dujardin-Beaumetz of the Academie de Medecine.

IN view of the strenuous opposition marshalled by the licensed victuallers' trade against the Budget, it might be supposed that it was fraught with ruin to the liquor industry. From a comparison of prices of brewery stocks ruling before the Budget was introduced with those now current, it appears that so far from going down, they have run up. Taking the cases of three well-known breweries it will be found that whilst on the 23rd April, the day before the introduction of the Budget, the price of Lion Brewery shares stood at 35—37, it was on Monday quoted at 37—39. Guinness shares at the former date stood at 354—357, and now at 356—359; whilst Allsopps, selling at £105 on the day before the Budget was brought in, are now quoted at £130.

### REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter on the above subject, which appeared, in your issue of the 21st ultimo, I complained about the difficulties the land-holders of the Alibag taluka had in making their appeals to the Collector against abnormal revenue enhancements in their individual cases. From the result of my application to get the details in connection with the original and revised assessment on my holding, I find that the fee of Rs. 5 paid in advance for the work was only deposit money. The actual charge having been deducted, the balance has been now refunded to me, and I hasten to correct the erroneous impression the Mamledar's wording had made on me and others. At the same time I may mention that several people refrained from applying for details of their *Khatas* for the supposed reason that an exorbitant fee was charged for the purpose. I hear that arrangements have been lately made to grant such details without any charge at the Mamledar's office. As there are now only a few days left during which the appeals could be made, I respectfully beg to suggest that if the authorities should be pleased to extend the period for the purpose to a farther term of two months, and enable the people to come forward with their grievances, they would be evincing a thorough parental concern for the welfare of the ryots. I understand that certain papers relating to the revision survey have been recently made over to the village revenue officers, the patils and the talatis, and it would be very kind of the authorities to issue instructions to these officers to allow the people to copy out the details of their respective *Khatas*. If facilities are thus afforded to the people to make their appeals, they will learn with gratitude that Government are really anxious to give redress in cases where injustice has been done through the errors of their servants.

That errors have been made, and the Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, anent Clause 107 of the Land Revenue Code No. 5 of 1879, giving the occupants of land the fullest opportunities, while classing operations are in progress of representing improvements, has been either misunderstood or misconstrued by the survey-classers can be easily shown by mentioning a few incidents in connection with the survey operations.

The first notification on the subject which the village talati read to the people only informed them that while the revision survey of their village was in progress, they would have to supply the officers with a certain number of labourers, and to raise certain earthworks in the manner the officers would show. They were no doubt asked to be present when the work of measuring and classification was going on, but they were never given to understand that it was the desire of Government, that the ryots should point out to the officers the improvements they had made. Indeed, very few people were aware that by the exertions of the late Mr. Justice Telang such a resolution had been passed by Government. It was only when the second notification, giving the original and revised maximum rates, was issued to the villages, and a meeting at Alibag was held to adopt a petition to the Collector, that the people knew anything of the matter. The five hundred representatives of the various villages of the taluka unanimously declared that the requisite notification was never issued to them. The printed Marathi memorial to the Collector, which each village sent last January, and which yet remains unanswered, distinctly points out this glaring omission on the part of the Survey Department. A land-holder from Alibag had applied to the Mamledar for a copy of such a notification, but he was informed by the latter that there was no such notification recorded in his office. A solitary instance of the requisite notification being fixed on a wall somewhere in the taluka was afterwards discovered, and a slip admitting this instance was afterwards affixed to the original petition. It seems even the village officers little understood their business, for they are said to have quietly signed the classers' weekly reports, stating that every sort of explanation was given to the ryots. The work of these classers was checked by the superintendent or his assistant, but as he could check only one survey number out of every ten, it was not possible for him to rectify every mistake. I know of an instance in which a land-holder had filled in a large pit at an enormous cost, and turned it into a rice-field. The native classers had assessed this piece as *Kharif*, but the assistant superintendent, who was fortunately on the very spot to check the classer's work, detected the error, and rectified it. I learn that in a number of cases such errors were rectified by the superintendent and his assistant while checking the work of their subordinates, and it would be interesting to know, if possible, the exact number of the corrections thus made.

In my next letter I shall give a few instances in which errors of another nature have been apparently made.—Yours, &c.,

Kandywadi, July 19. R. L. GHARAT.

### DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN KULU.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Kulu on July 11 says:—There seems no end to disasters in Kulu this year News was received in the lower valley on the evening of the 11th, brought by men who had gone to Burhwa in the upper valley to buy wool, that during the snow-storm of the 1st July, which seems to have been accompanied by a strong gale of wind, a heavy landslip had taken place high up the Solung valley, just above the encampment of a number of shepherds, some Kangra *guddis*, some Kulu men, and that the entire encampment had been buried, nine men, seven horses, and not less than two thousand five hundred sheep; some accounts say as many as seven thousand sheep being killed. As the scene of this sad accident was high up the Solung valley, the news did not reach the Kulu thana for some time; the Thannadar has gone to the spot to make enquiries, but has not yet returned. One of the survivors state that large numbers of trees were torn up by the violence of the gale, and that shortly afterwards the whole cliff came down bodily. So much snow fell on the higher ranges last winter, and the rainfall this year has been so incessant, that many of the hillsides are waterlogged, and in a very shaky condition, more particularly those upon which the grass has been burnt in spring. It rained again nearly the whole night of the 11th-12th and all day on the 12th. A week's sunshine is now badly wanted for the crops, which are beginning to look rank.

### AN INCIDENT OF THE MOHURRUM.

AMONG the sights on the Triplicane High Road, Madras, on the last night of the Mohurrum, was a company of "Giroos" (minstrels) who performed in the verandah of a house situated at the corner where the Triplicane High Road meets the Wallajah Road. The chief item of entertainment was a burlesque of the new Mahomedan sect known as Khadianis, in which the founder, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, of Khadian in the Punjab, and his disciples in Madras were held up to ridicule. The performance was apparently very much appreciated by the public (the majority of whom were, of course, Mahomedans) for quite a large crowd assembled before the house where the entertainment was going on, and there was great difficulty experienced in regulating the traffic near the place. The police had to interfere and to ask the minstrels to desist as their audience was on the public road and causing an obstruction. The company retired for a time, but came out again later at night, when the Khadiani burlesque was gone through again with renewed energy. The police had now to invade the premises and take down the names of the performers, or rather of such of them who remained, a good many of the company having skidaddled. The next appearance of the burlesque "Giroos" will be at the Egmore Magistrates' Court in a day or two where they will be prosecuted under the Police Act for having caused obstruction on a pubic thoroughfare. It appears this same minstrel troupe applied for a license to the Commissioner of Police to masquerade in the public streets during the Mohurrum, but the Commissioner having learnt that the chief item in their programme was a burlesque of the Khadiani sect, refused the license as he was unwilling to countenance anything that savoured of an act intended to wound the religious feelings of others, and which if permitted, would probably have brought about a breach of the peace. It is said that the Khadiani sect in Madras also contemplate legal proceedings against the Mohurrum "Giroos" under the Indian Penal Code for uttering words, &c., calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of other people.

THE last public words of M. Carnot, a Paris correspondent says, contained an allusion to his father's broad views on religion. The late M. Carnot told me the Sunday following his son's election to the Presidency that Celine, meaning Madame Carnot, was a Catholic, and that technically Sadi was so too. "But," he said, "like his father, he can find God in any church, and, what is more, he can enter no church without finding God. He was brought up in religious sentiments, and to feel that every temple is a Holy of Holies." In answer to the address of the Grand Rabbi of Lyons, M. Carnot said, "I am deeply affected in hearing that you deem me a son mindful of his father's teaching. Your allusion to my father is delightful to me. I try to be like him, liberal and impartial."

### RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES IN INDIA.

WE have, writes the *Pioneer*, from time to time drawn attention to the extraordinary policy pursued by the management of the North-Western State Railway, so far as mail trains are concerned. The demand by the public for an accelerated rate of speed all over India has been fairly well met on other lines, the East Indian in particular having done admirably in quickening-up. But still from Umballa upwards the rate of speed would disgrace a smart steam-tramway. It is an old story: passengers travel northwards to Umballa at 40 miles an hour, and thence onwards their troubles begin. They find themselves in a combined goods and passenger-train, halting at some stations only three miles apart, making stoppages of 40 or 50 minutes at a time, and doing 18 or 20 miles an hour in a peculiarly aggravating manner. Anyone who has travelled through the Punjab in the hot weather reviles the railway and all concerned with it, for the long halts are terribly trying when the heat is at its full power. So long as the carriages are on the move there is some circulation of air, but when the train is drawn up at a roadside station and kept standing for half-an-hour or more—an every-day occurrence—then visions of heat-appoplexy alarm the wretched passenger and his anger rises to feverish pitch. The officials probably do not realise at all what the ordinary traveller has to endure. A slow rate of speed may have been necessary on the line in days gone-by, but now that the gradients have been improved and automatic brakes introduced, there is no reason whatever why the trains should crawl along. Even between stations a few miles apart a high rate of speed could be attained so long as driver and guard have the power of stopping the train quickly which they have with new brakes. As a matter of fact a driver often puts on steam when a station comes in sight, apparently to tantalise passengers by showing what his engine is really capable of, and then suddenly the brakes are applied and the stoppage is sharp and disagreeable. It is a mystery how the drivers manage to run the trains so slowly, in obedience to orders: they have no compunction about delays at stations as they can always pick up time without an effort. The North-Western is a State line and the Government have absolute power over it, but they seem to disregard the public convenience in the most callous way. It is ridiculous to say that the superior officials of the Public Works Department are not responsible in the matter. They unquestionably are, for the management if after all only vested with powers delegated from headquarters,

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th July were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Karachi.—Rain at Shahbandar 15 inches 76 cents; average of 14 other stations 5 inches 25 cents. River at Kotri on 16th, 20 feet 1 inch against 19 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Much damage to crops in Shahbandar, Jati and Ghorabari talukas from floods and rain. Rice crops slightly damaged by floods in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro, Sakro and Tatta; some damage from floods in Dadu and Johi. No distress or difficulties apprehended. Rains will improve cultivation in Kohistan. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 9 inches against 15 feet 7 inches. Rain in twelve talukas, average 54 cents. Fodder sufficient. Five breaches still flowing; Sukkur Begari Bund breach water crossed Kandhar line; traffic interrupted; passengers over breach crossed by boats. Kharif crops safe in Larkhana, Shikarpur and Nasirabad; operations checked in Naushahro, Kambar, Ratodero, Mehar, Kakar and Sukkur. In Rohri division kharif crops normal. Rabi crops extensive in Ubaoro; hopeful in others. Rabi prospects in Rohri division very promising. No distress or difficulty apprehended at present.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations progressing. Inundation favourable. Useful rain in eight talukas; average fall 1 inch 73 cents. Agricultural position and prospects good. No distress or difficulties apprehended.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain at Shahadpur 1 inch 54 cents; slight in other talukas. Scarcity of water at Nurwah tail, Begari and Kur Dato since the breach at Unharwah head. Agricultural prospects very serious in the Thul and Jacobabad talukas especially. Heavy flood expected.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif operations retarded by late opening of Nara supply channel, now general, but area will be somewhat restricted; this will be probably compensated for in rabi season. Prospects in desert most favourable, rainfall having been timely and copious. Locusts have appeared in one taluka, but no damage reported as yet.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 14th July 1894).—Rain for week maximum at Dhandhuka 11 inches 95 cents, minimum at Gogha 6 inches; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 27 inches 56 cents; for season maximum at Dhandhuka 30 inches 10 cents, minimum at Gogha 13 inches 55 cents. Excessive rain damaged the kharif seed sown in the ground; resowing will be necessary at some places after break in the weather. Distress or difficulties not apprehended. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals—Rain during the week, maximum 15 inches 39 cents at Halol, minimum 4 inches 2 cents at Jhalod; total for season maximum 29 inches 95 cents at Halol, minimum 13 inches 4 cents at Dohad. Sowings nearly completed; standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira—(For the week ending 14th July 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Memadabad 11 inches 69 cents, minimun at Thasra 5 inches 73 cents, average for the district 9 inches 73 cents; at Kaira rainfall after Saturday and till Tuesday 18 cents, in talukas ranging from 86 to 8 cents, for season maximum at Mehmadabad 30 inches 5 cents, minimum at Anand 20 inches 60 cents, average for the district 24 inches 34 cents. Rice and bavta transplantation in progress. Sowing of bajri still continues. Excessive rain slightly damaged young crops in two talukas. Young plants in good condition in other talukas. No distress or difficulty apprehended. Prospects satisfactory. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 8 inches 68 cents in Jambusar, minimum 7 inches 1 cent in Ankleswar; for season maximum 28 inches 57 cents in Jambusar, minimum 16 inches 90 cents in Hansot. Agricultural operations retarded owing to heavy rain, which has damaged young cotton plants. Transplantation of rice commenced in some villages in petha mahal Hansot. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Distress or difficulties not apprehended. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat—(For the week ending 14th July 1894).—Rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 15 inches 47 cents at Mandvi, minimum 7 inches 46 cents at Bulsar; for season maximum 43 inches 23 cents at Pardi, minimum 22 inches 28 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowing is in some places retarded owing to excessive rain. Resowing in a few places will be needed. Since the 16th there has been a break. No distress or difficulties are at present apprehended. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh—Rain throughout the district, for week at Dhulia 1 inch 25 cents, average in the district 3, inches 35 cents; for season at Dhulia 6 inches 14 cents, average in the district 9 inches 82 cents. Sowing of kharif in progress. Sowing, which had in parts been delayed for want of rain, has now in consequence of good rain been done everywhere, and the crops though late are good. Prospects are good now as there has been good rain everywhere, and no distress or difficulties are apprehended. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik—(For the week ending 16th July 1894).—Rain for week at Nasik 6·8, Dindori 6·88, Niphod 2, Chandor 4·54, Yeola 4·31, Nandgaon 2·54, Malegaon 3·36, Baglan 3·8, Kalwan 5·34, Peint 18·64 and Igatpuri 18·7 inches: for season at Nasik 10·20, Dindori 10·86, Niphad 4·36, Chandor 7·52, Yeola 7·99, Nandgaon 4·78, Malegaon 5·02, Kalvan 10·63, Peint 42·46 and Igatpuri 60·2 inches. Report for Sinnar taluka not received, but rainfall there also sufficient. Sowing of kharif crop continues and sowings are now in active progress where not temporarily retarded by rain. State of standing crops good. Agricultural position and prospects good and no distress or difficulties are apprehended at present, sufficient rain having fallen all over the district during the past week. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Deficiency of fodder supply in Chandor, Malegaon, Nandgaon and part of Dindori, but the recent rainfall will soon improve matters. Prices of food grains normal, except at Nandgaon.

Colaba, Bombay.—Rain daily, heavy on 16th: total of week 7·27 inches, total to date 32·61, being 2·94 below average. Abnormal temperature changed from 1° cool on 11th to 1° warm on 14th and 15th and then suddenly fell to 4° cool on 16th, rising again to 2° cool on 17th. Vapour in air excessive from 11th to 14th, afterwards normal. Wind abnormal all the week. Abnormal gradually veered from north on 11th to east on 17th. Thundering on 11th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana, 18 inches 32 cents, for season 46 inches 25 cents; in talukas during the week, maximum at Bhiwndi 25 inches 83 cents, minimum at Mahim 9 inches 90 cents. Transplanting of rice in progress. The agricultural position and prospects are good and no distress or difficulties are apprehended. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient everywhere; maximum 37 inches 20 cents at Mahad, minimum 13 inches 27 cents at Alibag. Transplantation in progress in all talukas and crops are doing well. Agricultural prospects good. No apprehension of distress or difficulties Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 37·9 inches at Khed, minimum 10·15 inches at Ratnagiri. Transplantation in progress. Young crops in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Agricultural prospects good. Every prospect of continuance of rain for completing transplanting. So far season resembles 1892, when rainfall was ample.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters total 7 inches 21 cents; good fall of rain in the western part of the district, and slight in the eastern portion, except Purandhar, where it was 5 inches 14 cents; maximum 18 inches 74 cents at Mulshi and minimum 1 inch 57 cents at Indapur; for season at district head-quarters total 12 inches 98 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in Khed and Sirur talukas; that in the rest will commence when the rain will cease. In the Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas, including petha Dhond, sowing is still retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain for week at Nagar 2 inches 92 cents; maximum 4 inches 75 cents at Akola, minimum 1 inch 21 cents at Shrigonda. The week's rain has been general and has improved the agricultural condition throughout the district. No distress or difficulties apprehended. Sowing of kharif crops will be resumed. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock fair. Jowari cheaper in the Karjat and Rahuri talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 14th July 1894).—Rain for week at Sholapur 71 cents, Barsi 2 inches 25 cents, Madha 1 inch 3 cents, Karmala 1 inch 75 cents, Pandharpur 1 inch 21 cents, Sangola 83 cents and Malsiras 1 inch; for season at Sholapur 1 inch 48 cents, Barsi 5 inches 43 cents, Madha 2 inches 28 cents, Karmala 6 inches 25 cents, Pandharpur 3 inches 87 cents, Sangola 3 inches 91 cents and Malsiras 2 inches 47 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crop commenced in Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala and in some places in the Malsiras taluka. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in other talukas. Young kharif crops sown in some places in the Sangola taluka are benefitted by the recent rain. Water-supply growing insufficient in some villages in the Sholapur taluka. Fodder insufficient except in Pandharpur and Malsiras. Agricultural stock fair. Karbi growing dearer in the Sholapur, Barsi and Madha talukas. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Barsi taluka and fall in the Sholapur taluka.

Satara.—Rain for week at Satara 10 inches 99 cents' total 29 inches 73 cents; in talukas during week maximum 18 inches 54 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 67 cents at Khatav. Sowing in progress. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. No distress apprehended.

Bijapur.—Rain at Sindgi 1 inch 46 cents, Bagalkot 1 inch 40 cents, Muddebihal 1 inch 34 cents, Hungund 1 inch 30 cents, Indi 1 inch 25 cents, Badami 90 cents, Bijapur 59 cents and Bagevadi 58 cents. Sowing of kharif crops progressing and can be continued for about a fortnight. More rain urgently wanted and appears imminent, but position and prospects already much improved. Large stocks of fodder, doubtless also of grain, stored from past two years. Price of jowari lower than same date last year. No present cause for anxiety.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 20 inches 25 cents at Chandgad in the western talukas to 1 inch 31 cents at Athni in the eastern talukas; more rain wanted in the Athni taluka for early sowing; sufficient elsewhere for the present. Agricultural position and prospects generally good. No difficulties apprehended.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 5 inches 1 cent at Mugad to 53 cents at Mundargi. Rain beneficial to standing crops, which promise well. The rice crop will be the better for more heavy rain. Sowing of jola in the east fairly commenced. Agricultural prospects satisfactory. No distress or difficulties apprehended.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 11 inches 27 cents, total 38 inches 93 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Honavar 18 inches 95 cents, minimum at Mundgod 5 inches 56 cents. Condition of farming operations normal and satisfactory and giving occasion for no anxiety. Agricultural stock in good condition except in some places.

Rajkot.—Rain 11 inches 29 cents, total 33 inches 82 cents; fall excessive. Sowing operations almost completed. Condition of crops good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 inches 51 cents, total 20 inches. 27 cent. Sowing operations still continue. Agricultural prospects good. Distress or difficulties not apprehended yet.

Baroda.—Rain during week 10 inches 46 cents, total 27 inches 50 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Transplantation of rice continues. Agricultural position and prospects fair. No distress apprehended.

## THE COW AGITATION.

### CONNIVANCE OF SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

SOME little time ago it came to the notice of the authorities at Fatehpur that letters of an unusual sort, written in Nagri character, were being circulated freely in that district. The letters, which were unsigned, were to the effect that Jagarnathji, the great god of the Hindus, is of opinion that many acts which are sinful is his eyes are being committed in this country, and was therefore likely to be obliged to leave it for good, and take up his abode in Ceylon. He could only be propitiated on the terms that no one henceforth should sell a cow to a Mahomedan; and everybody in whose hands any of the above letters chanced to fall was enjoined, on pain of committing a sin equal to the destruction of a thousand cows, to make five copies of the same and have them circulated. It appears that the Collector of Fatehpur had issued a proclamation on the 16th of April ordering the Patwaris and chaukidars to give all information respecting any religious assemblies or the movement of any *sadhus*, &c., within their respective circles, and a second proclamation on the same subject and to the same effect was again issued on the 17th of May. It appears that on the 26th of May Bhagawan Dayal, Patwari of Mukhdoompur, reported to the Tahsildar of Ghazipur Tahsil that he had come across a letter like the one indicated above, and he produced the letter from his possession. On the 28th of May the Tahsildar came to Fatehpur, which was about eight miles distant, and reported the matter to the Collector of the District. On the same day one Sakhti Singh, constable of the armed police, made a statement to the District Superintendent of Police, saying, that while he was on duty as a guard to the Tahsil Treasury on the 17th May, he found that some of the Hindu officials of the Tahsil, as well as of the police, were getting ready a good number of these letters openly in the Tahsil treasury. The constable further went on to say that there were several Patwaris present on that day in the Tahsil Cutcherry, and they had also witnessed all that he deposed to. The Collector came to the Ghazipur tahsil on the 29th May, and took down the statement of the Tahsil officials. On the same day four of the police officials were suspended, and on the 4th of June the Tahsil officials were transferred to other places in the District, pending further orders. On the 23rd May there was a full investigation into the whole matter at the Collector's Cutcherry, and the Tahsildar of Ghazipur produced nine Patwaris in support of the constable Sakhti Singh' story, of whom four corroborated the statements of the constable substantially. The District Superintendent of Police recommended that Head Constable Raghunandan Lal and Constable Peetum Singh of the Civil Police, having been charged with and found guilty of having received and freely circulated certain Nagri rookas, anonymously written, enjoining Hindus not to sell cows to Mahomedans, which they were all aware were meant to cause a general alarm and excitement among the Hindu population, as well as for not reporting the fact to any of their superior officers and thereby proving themselves wilfully negligent of police duties, untrustworthy and unfit as police officers, should be dismissed from the Government service. The Collector in accepting the recommendation says: "I have deferred passing orders in this case till I had finished my enquiry into the corresponding charge against the Tahsil officials. I believe implicitly the statement of Sakhti Singh which he still adheres to, and has adhered to all along; as will be seen by a reference to the proceedings against the armed police and to those against the Tahsil officials, his statement has been corroborated in every particular. The four chaukidars and the two Patwaris to whom he referred at a time when no suspicion of the facts of the case had been aroused, have all since corroborated his statement, and in every way, except in the one particular about Head Constables Raghunandan Lal and Peetum Singh, it has been shown to be true. No valid reason has been shown why these two should have been implicated by Sakhti Singh, if what he says were false. He is a Hindu and so are they, and the matter is at least a quasi-religious one, Peetum Singh has not revealed the whole truth, for it is clear he assisted in the circulation, and in my presence at Ghazipur on the 4th of May Chakua picked him out as the constable who had given him the letter, and told him to circulate. I fully concur in the order passed by the Officiating District Superintendent of Police. These two men have acted deliberately contrary to direct orders given to them, and are unfit for Government service."

The Collector also finds no reason to doubt the evidence given by the Patwaris and Constable Sakhti Singh, with reference to the Kanungoe, the Assistant Registrar, the Wasilbaki nawis, the Siyah nawis, and the treasurer of the Ghazipur Tahsil of the Fatehpur District, and finding them guilty, dismisses them from the service of the Government for their complicity in the transaction. The plea that has always been urged on behalf of these officials was that they were entirely ignorant of the affair, and the charge had been falsely trumped up against them by the Mahomedan officials of the place. All the accused persons are about to file appeals to the Commissioner of the Division, contending that the evidence against them is untrustworthy and unsatisfactory, and should not be relied on.—*Pioneer*.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aldham, C J | Holdsworth, Mrs | Reichen, Berger |
| Allen, C H | E J | Madame |
| Allen, J P | Harrison, J E | Roberts, J A |
| Beere, A C | Howard, P | Storr, S |
| Baker, F | Hirsch, Jacob | Summers, T |
| Bendee and Coy | Johnson, C | Spena, R |
| Cristopher, Col L W | Johnson, A | Seiberg, Otto |
| Carroll, W F | Keerwatson, E G | Sharpe, F S |
| Cole, Gnr C | King, J | Saunders, R |
| Cohen, Anna | Leslie, N | Smith, Geo |
| Chrestien, Miss A J | Love, David | Staffer, J |
| Corcoran, Mrs | Montanland, L P | Thomas, Mrs S |
| Duperier, Major | Moorhouse, R | Thornton, O B |
| Dinger | Merk, F | Veinegartin, A |
| Davison, Y L | Moore, Mrs C | Van Moss, C |
| Dwarkanath Ghose | Nand ring | Vamid, B |
| Eidelman, J | Nun, W | Wright, Miss L C |
| Flavin, W R | Pinshasik | Williams, E H |
| Clinton, Theo | Prabs, Sig Dt Leone | Williams, Capt |
| Goldin, A L | Pathiarum, H O | Willcox, H W |
| Harding, D Lyn | Perrett, T W | White, Mr |
| Harrison, Rev P R | Rosnistkey, Mrs S | Xavier, Mrs |
| Heller, Max | | |

As a consequence of the spread of education in the Punjab, Muhammadans are beginning to look upon the *taziadari* of the Muhurram as equivalent to idolatry. This year at Lahore the number of principal tazias was reduced to only 23, as against 30 last year and 50 ten years ago.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs' Shortness of Breath.—These maladies require early and unremitting attention, for if neglected they often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body is perpetually passing through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and, permanently neutralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every-where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## A BIMETALLIC LEAGUE IN SHANGHAI.

ON Wednesday afternoon, June 20, a meeting was held at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Bimetallic League in Shanghai. Mr. R. M. Campbell was voted to the chair, and there was a large and representative gathering.

The Chairman: Gentlemen,—I thoroughly appreciate the compliment you have paid me in asking me to take the chair, but I wish you to distinctly understand that in whatever I say in introducing to you the matter that we have met to consider, I am speaking entirely for myself; that I do not represent the views of the China Association, or any other body. I may have to refer a good deal to the China Association in what I may say, but you must understand I am speaking entirely for myself. The notice under which this meeting has been called explains the purpose for which we are met together, and I presume that whatever may be our individual views regarding the details of bimetallism, or whatever may be our different trade interests, we are agreed that it would be preferable that silver should occupy a more stable position than it has done for many years past, and that we are each willing to do all that we can to further that end, and so carry on our various trades in peace, instead of having them constantly interfered with by violent fluctuations which are beyond all calculations and which often entail disastrous consequences. (Hear, hear.) I hope all of those present, including those that the China Association by its constitution is debarred from the privilege of including amongst its members, are aware that the Association, though not as an association committed to bimetallism, has during its existence devoted much of its attention and efforts to bimetallic subjects. Some little time ago the committee were requested by a resident, to whom bimetallists are largely indebted for his valuable contributions to bimetallic literature—I am now referring to Mr. Wetmore (hear, hear)—to form a Bimetallic League in Shanghai, embracing members of all nationalities. The committee, while entirely sympathising with Mr. Wetmore's views and promising to support them individually, did not consider that they could do so officially. Shortly afterwards, however, they were informed by the London committee that the hon. secretary of the Association, Mr. Gundry, had been invited to join the board of the Bimetallic League and to specially look after the interests of the section for China and Japan, and it was at the same time, suggested to them to form a branch of the League in Shanghai. Under these altered circumstances and being an organised body whose sympathies are largely bimettallic, the committee ventured to call this meeting and invited the attendance of all nationalities, feeling sure that in doing so, even in this cosmopolitan community, their action would not be misinterpreted but would be understood as taking advantage to the fullest extent of an existing organisation and thereby attaining in the easiest manner the object in view. You will, perhaps, be kind enough to pardon my dwelling for a moment more on the China Association before passing to the particular object of this meeting. The China Association consists of British residents only, and it can only properly devote itself to matters concerning British interests. While bimetallism, by reason of British interests all over the world, is distinctly a matter concerning them, it is a matter which concerns, intimately every nationality represented in this room to-day and many which are not. It is, therefore, felt that the cause will be strengthened by the formation of a league representing various nationalities, who working through a like committee working together can bring their views to the notice of similar organisations in their various countries and through them to the notice of their various Governments. I think I must say here that the representations the China Association have made to their own Government have met always with that courtesy and entire disregard which seems so often characteristic of high officials (laughter), who besides occupying positions far above us common mortals are not called upon as we are, when they make mistakes, to pay the piper. The representations of the China Association to the Indian Government on the closing of the mints are a case in point. They have been verified in every instance. The results of that action have met with disfavour at home, in India and here. The consequences have been even more disastrous to all concerned than we predicted, but it is we, and others in a similar position, who having predicted, from the hard practical experience by which we gain our daily bread the certain result, have had to pay and will continue to have to pay the cost of that injudicious act. (Applause.) We are told on the best authority "put not your trust in princes." In the language of to-day that means put not your trust in governments. Now, it is to me, and perhaps others, an extraordinary fact that while every civilised government except one appears to be in favour of some form of bimetallism, the one exception is the English Government, whose interests are perhaps more bimetallic than those of any other government. When I say do not put your trust in governments I wish it to be distinctly understood that I try to be a law-abiding and peaceful person, mindful of and respectful to my pastors and masters and all who have authority over me, and that the only reason I have made use of the words I am trying to explain is that in England it has been thought by many that with a return to power of the Conservative party the prospects of bimetallism would be strengthened, if not accomplished, and in the event of their return to power we hope this will be introduced to the people free from party trammels and that our hopes may be realised. The people of every civilised country in the world are suffering more perhaps now at the end of this boasted nineteenth century in the struggle for life than ever before. One of the greatest, if not the greatest, cause of their suffering is supposed to be on account of the enormous appreciation, in these latter days, of gold and the depreciation of silver and commodities. It is only when the peoples shall have been taught that one cause, perhaps the greatest, of their suffering in a simple manner, without journeying into realms full of theories of ratios and statistics which they cannot understand, that they will through their chosen representatives convince governments that they will have no more of a currency system which apparently exists only for the benefit of the few and the detriment of the many. (Applause.) That is the lesson which we believe the Bimetallic League desires to teach the people. Such is the league it is desired to form here and which you are invited to join. It is not intended that this league should be a branch of any other. There does not appear to be any reason why we should not be an entirely independent body, willing to work always with any other whose views we share. The idea is first to form a general committee of twenty members, various nationalities, who shall elect a working committee of say five to carry on, with the secretary, the routine work of the Association. It would be necessary to have funds, but an annual subscription of Tls. 10 would probably be found sufficient. As it is hoped that the league will be prepared to push its objects with vigour there will be more secretarial work than can possibly be expected to be done without remuneration. That will be a matter for the committee to decide upon. I cannot think of anything more to say in introducing the matter to you, except that I shall be pleased to receive, for submission to this meeting, the names of any gentlemen willing to serve on the general committee. (Applause.)

The resolution which I have to propose is seconded by Mr. Wetmore, and it is in the following terms :—

That an Association to be styled the Estern Bimetallic League, having headquarters in Shanghai, be formed for the purpose of promoting the cause of international bimetallism.

Mr. Wetmore, in seconding the resolution, said: We who are not of British nationality ought to feel extremely grateful to the committee of the China Association for calling this meeting and giving us the opportunity of uniting with them in the formation of a Bimetallic League. "Heaven helps those who help themselves," is a proverb which applies in a forcible manner to the foreign residents in the Far East, upon whom the consequences of the depreciation of the gold value of silver have fallen with peculiar severity. In the gold standard countries the purchasing power of gold has increased so that though residents there may suffer a reduction in income through depreciation in their investments, it is made up to them to a greater or less extent by the cheapened prices of commodities. The people of the silver countries, on the other hand, only feel the depreciation of their standard in the increased cost of imported naticles, which in a virtually self-supporting country like China is a scarcely perceptible element of the cost of living. It is the foreign residents in the Far East who have accumulated the savings of their years of labour in silver, and wish to return to their Western homes, and those who have families to provide for there out of their earnings, upon whom the blow falls with its full intensity. (Hear, hear.) In one or the other of these ways we are, nearly all, sufferers, and it behoves us all therefore to put our shoulders to the wheel, and use our best efforts to aid in the securing of such remedial measures as may be practicable. We have all had the opportunity to study the question enough to ascertain the causes of our troubles, and to learn something of the means which are best calculated to alleviate or remove them, and I think it must be pretty evident that international bimetallism offers the only way of escape for us. This being so, all our energies should be concentrated upon aiding, by all means in our power, those who are fighting so strenuously in Europe and America for the promotion of this measure. It reflects upon our manhood or upon our intelligence, that we, who are more deeply interested than all others, should remain passive and indifferent while this great struggle is going on, and allow others to fight our battles without lifting a finger or encouraging them even by an expression of our sympathy. "But," it may be asked, "what can we do?" To this I would reply. 1st. That the fact that an active movement is taking place here will encourage and strengthen the several leagues in Europe and America and give them fresh incentive for renewed exertions. 2nd. Unanimity of sentiment in the Far East cannot fail to carry great weight, and if that sentiment is expressed by the formation of leagues in all the communities of its territory, and their combination into a solid unit, an association would be the result, which, without doubt, would exercise an important influence in any steps that may be taken for the restoration of international bimetallism. 3rd. Bimetallic leagues here would be able to give those at home material help by keeping them informed as to the movements of the precious metals and the course of trade here, information which is sadly wanted, judging by the ignorance displayed even among the leaders of public opinion in the Western world. 4th. The absence of any such public manifestation of opinion would probably be construed by the opponents of bimetallism as indicative of indifference, and that indifference would be interpreted as showing that after all, the trade of the Far East could not be suffering." Or surely "they would say, we should have heard of some popular outcry or demonstration to bring the fact to public notice." As, therefore, we are, by far the severest sufferers by the depreciation of the gold value of silver which has been caused solely by legislative action against the latter metal, we should be wanting in self-respect and a proper regard for our own interests—to put the appeal upon a purely selfish basis—were we not to come forward as one man and offer our sympathy and aid to the associations in Europe and America which have taken up what may be regarded as peculiarly "our cause" and are now battling so nobly for it. It is, therefore, most earnestly to be hoped that every foreigner here and in other parts in the Far East who believes international bimetallism as a remedy for the pecuniary troubles from which we are now suffering, will record his opinion by enrolling his name as a member of the proposed league, and giving his best assistance to the forming and successful working of the association. We certainly cannot call upon Heaven or man to help us, if we do not adopt such means as are within our reach to help ourselves. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman suggested that with regard to the proposed subscription Tls. 10 would be sufficient and would not be too high.

Mr. C. J. Dudgeon then proposed :—

That the annual subscription be fixed for the year ending 30th June, 1895, at 10 taels, Shanghai currency.

Mr. Carlill seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. W. Harding proposed, Mr. J. S. Fearon seconded, and it was agreed :—

That the following gentlemen be elected members of the first general committee, with power to elect a president, vice-president and office-bearers, to add to their number, and to nominate an executive committee of not less than five in number :—Messrs. W. S. Wetmore, F. E. Haskell, P. Arnhold, N. A. Siebs, G. D. Boning, Paul Brunat, G. Lajeat, E. G. Vouillemont, Charles Rudolph, J. Henningsen, E. Ghisi, E. B. Skottowe, H. M. Bevis, A. P. MacEnen, F. Anderson, E. A. Probst, M. Adler, M. D. Ezekiel, J. L. Scott, Charles Dowdall, A. J. H. Carlill, and W. H. Talbot.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, seconded by Mr. W. Forrester, it was agreed :—

That the general committee have power to frame rules and regulations, raise and administer funds, and to convene meetings of members whenever necessary.

This concluded the business of the meeting, but before separating, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, upon the proposition of Mr. E. A. Probst.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

VICE-ADMIRAL LINDESAY BRINE'S "Travels amongst American Indians" (Sampson Low), deals with the subject of the astronomical and architectural knowledge that existed in Mexico, Guatemala, and Yucatan before the discovery of America. It has even a larger purpose, for it contains some speculations on the history and origin of the Indians of North America. The author, like [so many before him, is interested in the problem of the introduction of civilization among the American races found by Cortez and Pizarro. Las Casas declared, three centuries ago, that the land contained a secret. It contains that secret still, in spite of the explorations that have enriched the museums of Paris and of America with originals or facsimiles of the finest native monuments. The author, some time ago, set out on his travels in America with the vague expectation that he should find, either among the earthworks in the north or in the construtions at Planeque and Uxmal, some features identical with those of the works in either Asia or in Polynesia. This was his purpose of discovery, and to some extent it was carried out. But his book will be somewhat disappointing to archæologists, because it contains so much of the mere adventure that could hardly be expected to interest them. More than half of it is an account of a tourist's experiences in America, of meetings with famous people, and sojourns more or less agreeable in distinctly modern places. The rest comes in as it may. The author saw the Mound buildings of Ohio, and he thinks that the builders of them inhabited that region for many centuries. More than that he does not venture to say. He traces many analogies between the customs of the North American Indians and those of the Polynesian tribes, and he quotes a letter of Mr. Prescott., the historian, relating to an instance of human sacrifice amongst the Sioux, which, whatever its value in relation to the history of the race, is of undoubted interest as a sort of repetition of the story of Jephtha's daughter and of Iphigenia. It was a comparatively modern instance. The tribe had been in difficulties. Everything seemed to go wrong. Game was scarce, and there was much distress and sickness. Fastings and the usual sacrifices seemed to count for nothing, when finally an Indian, who was not a chief, but an orator and a prophet, learned in a dream that nothing would appease the Great Spirit but the sacrifice of his own daughter. "In the morning, before sunrise, he awoke the girl and told her to go out of the tent, wash herself, and then put on her best dress and all her ornaments. He then called the tribe together, and told them his dream. When they had heard what he declared, they removed the tents to an adjoining camping ground, and remained there until he joined them. He was then left alone with his daughter. He told her that in his dream he had seen the Great Spirit, who had commanded that she should be sacrificed. His daughter accordingly stood up, and, facing the sun, began to sing her death song, which was a kind of hymn. At noon, when the sun had risen to its highest point in the sky, he killed her." The Sioux stated that after this everything prospered.

At Palenque the author found that the interior of the ruins was Moorish in style, especially in the open inner courts, in the arrangement of the corridors, and in the lavish employment of stucco, brilliantly covered. His impression was that, "in some unintelligible manner," the construction had been directed either by foreigners or by Indians, who were partly descended from men of foreign origin. He hazards the supposition of a corsair with a crew of Moors and a cargo of Spanish captives, driven by the trade wind across the Atlantic, landing, intermarrying with the daughters of the Caciques, and leaving the tradition of a Moorish and Spanish style of building to their descendants. At Uxmal, he found ruins which in extent and construction were the most important in Yucatan, and in some respects in Central America and Mexico. Yet many consider that the ruins are comparatively modern, and that they belong to a period but little anterior to the Spanish conquest. They are, in parts at least, in a state of remarkable preservation. The serpent which figures so largely in them was also the emblem or token among the tribes of the mound builders in Ohio. The conjecture as to Uxmal is, that "wandering fakirs from Hindustan, or Buddhist pilgrims from Java, Burma, or Cambodia, had reached the Pacific coasts, and had implanted their incomplete acquaintance with the forms of Hindu or Buddhist temples upon the barbaric ideas of the Indians.' It is reasonable, the author thinks, to conjecture that the comparative civilisation of the Toltecs and Aztecs was originally due to the influence and instruction of strangers, who reached their land in vessels which had crossed the Atlantic.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 16.

Alban, Capt, Bo, 7th Infy, on leave, from Raipore.

JULY 17.

Alban, Major, Bo, 25th Baluchi Regt, on furlough, from Pishin.

Mallison, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

JULY 18.

Mallison, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Ahmedanagar.

JULY 19.

Morris, Lt, Bengal, R A, on Medical Certificate, from Agra.

Newnham, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, on leave, from Saugor.

Jermyn, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Sikhs, on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.

Swiney, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Infy, on leave, from Edwardesabad.

Malleson, Lt, Bo, Ord Dept, off leave, from Ahmedanagar.

DEPARTURES—JULY 18.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, 21st Infy, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 19.

Alban, Major, Bo, 28th Baluchi Regt, on furlough to England.

Alban, Capt, Bo, 7th Infy, on leave, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

1. Members intending to compete at the Presidency Assault-at-Arms, to be held at Poona next month, are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 28th instant.

By Order,

(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day :—

Fort Head Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

At 8-45 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted to No. 2 Subdivision No. 1 Company :—No. 414 Gr. W H Leach.

3. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 19th instant has been granted to Lieutenant J. Sanders-Slater.

4. During the absence on leave of Lieutenant J. Sanders-Slater, 2nd Lieutenant L. Penny, will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant.

By Order,

(Sd.) L. PENNEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Capt and Hony Major Adam Smith, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Poona Vol Rifle Corps to fill a vacancy.

The services of Colonel W S Peat, General List, Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Col W S Peat, Genl List, Cavy, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut H C Hill, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointment is made :—Major Sir H A W Johnson, Baronet, Yorkshire Light Infy (offig Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Bombay Dist), to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl, on the District Staff of the Bombay Army vice Capt T P Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, resigned.

Lieut W H Williams, 2nd Battn R Irish Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Second Lieut E A Fagan, 1st Battn West Kent Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 pr. ct. | 1,207½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,125xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,000 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mgs. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | } 10 p. c. { | 155 to 160 |
| | 2,000 | 100 | 50 | | 65 to 70 |
| | 3,000 | 100 | 10 | | 15 to 17 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 60xd |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £ 35 |
| National Bank of India | 40 000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 225 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| | | | | guar. | |
| G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | all | 5 p.c. | 2,40 |
| B. B. & C. R. | — | £ 18 | — | do. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Last Divd. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | { 1,000 | 2[illegible] | 2[illegible] | 10 | 310xd |
| | { 750 | [illegible] | 150 | 7½ | 225xd |
| Bombay Baths | 580 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 95xd |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 8,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | Rs. 300 | 5,175 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | Rs. 75 | 1,290 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 9 | 72 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 1,310xd |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 20 | 270 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 7½ pr. ct. | 300 |
| Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn. | 8,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 11 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1 500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 130 |
| Khangirji Karani & Co, Ld | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 8 pr.ct. | 85 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 23-12 | 315 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | | 500 | 30 | 165 |
| Maharanee Loe Manufacturing Co. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 93 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. c | 175 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 85xd |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 19 | 500 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,300 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 80 | 910 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 55 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | all | 5 | 19xd |
| | | | 100 | | |
| | | | 25 | | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | Yearly | Rs. | | | |
| Akbar | 300 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,450 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. 90 | 1,075 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 11 | 215 |
| Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | dvd 45 | 285 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs.7 | 150 |
| Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 107½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 14 | 207½ |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 310 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 dvd | 1,175 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | — | Nil | 105 |
| Fort | 515 | 2'500 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,200 |
| French | 500 | 60 | | Nil | 425 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 450 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 4 | 105 |
| Khanzanum | 340 | 450 | 450 | Nil | 420 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 245 |
| Maharudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 120 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 112½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 385 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 100 | all | Nil | 235 |
| New Berar | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 535 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 130 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25 dv | 475 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 00 | 180 | 1,900 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 570 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 25 | 250 | Nil | 10 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 376 | 200 | all | 16 | 200 |
| Volkart | | 1,000 | 1000 | Rs. 0 | 1,040 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 15 | 510 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 41 |
| Bradley & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 per ct. | 370 |
| Bombay Unified | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 640 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 360 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 150 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 200 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.35 | 1,250 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 390 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 825 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 640 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | Rs. 10 | 670 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.75 | 825 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 370 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 300 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 525 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 325 |
| Khedustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 740 |
| Ginguaghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Fulljee | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 535 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,100 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 350 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 540 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 240 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | — | 250 | | 117½ |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1 00 | 000 | dvd Rs.40 | 880 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 595 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | Nil | 605 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 825 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 625 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 170 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.15 | 690 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 890 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,075 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Mahboob Shah Burgai | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct | 1,532½ |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,642½ |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | Nil | 130 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,850 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Madura Mills | 7,770 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa- |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 75 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 390 |
| Oriental | 6,725 | 625 | 625 | Nil | 360 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,250 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 520 |
| Rhyon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 775 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 1,350 |
| Sonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 570 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 150 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 340 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 170 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 140 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 530 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 550 |
| Vaselchunker Lukmishanker C. Mill Co Ld. | 980 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 200 |
| Western India | 1,700 | 1,000 | 1,500 | Nil | 730 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | — |
| Union Mills Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 500 |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns | Rs. | 18-8 |
| Carolus | " | 204 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 195 |
| Gold Five-Franc Pieces | " | 300 |
| Bar Silver | " | 95-6 to 95-10 |
| Gold Leaf | " | 29-4 |
| Bar Gold, English (100 touch) | " | 29-14 rdy and 29-13 fd |
| Bar Australian | " | 29-6 |
| Bar Bombay | " | 29-7 |
| Bar Pekin | " | 29-6 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Justice Telang's Memorial Fund Committee Meeting, University Library, 5-30 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Agapanthus left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Assam entered, and the steamer Arabia left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m., (weather permitting).

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet, to-morrow afternoon (weather permitting), at Love Grove, Worli, at 4-30 o'clock.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the Telang Memorial Fund Committee will be held in the University Library, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening (wet or fine), with the Rangers. The match game has been postponed until next Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per extra s.s. Maria Valerie, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 21st instant.

THE MONSOON.—On Wednesday morning, a dharamsala, in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, collapsed on account of the heavy downpour. Fortunately no one was injured.

ACCIDENTS.—Ebrahim Haroon, aged fifty years, a labourer, employed in the Patent Ship Mazagon, had his left leg accidentally fractured by a rope, which he was pulling, giving way. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

A LECTURE.—Under the auspices of Anjumani-i Ishaate Islam, of Bombay, Shamsul Ulama Mufti Ahmad Hasan, of Jalandhar, will lecture in Urdu on "The Advantages of Knowledge," this day, the 20th instant, in the Anjuman-i-Islam Bori Bunder School Hall, at 4-30 p.m. All are invited.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the case of James Peace *vs.* John Fido and Mary Fido contained in our issue of yesterday, it is stated that Mr. E. W. Noble represented the defendants in this case. This was not so, as Mr. Noble only represented John Fido, the first defendant, who acted quite apart from and independently of his wife, Mary Fido, the second defendant.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match was played, last evening, on the Cooperage, between the Government Telegraph and the Military Medical Students teams. The weather was very bad, and play very dull. Neither party could show any good game. At the time of stopping the game, the medical team had secured one goal to *nil* of their opponents.

HEAVY LOSS OF PEARLS.—Pehad bin Shubud, an Arab pearl merchant, of Gowli Moholla, has reported to the police the loss of a purse, containing pearls, of the value of Rs. 2,000, on Wednesday. The complainant could not say how he lost the pearls beyond stating that he got into a tram-car, at Abdul Rahiman Street, to go to Phool Gully, and that on the way he took out the purse to pay his fare, and put it back in his pocket. He discovered his loss shortly after he had alighted from the car at Phool Gully.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Lynwood |
| Overture | Flotte Bursche |
| Song | Mona (cornet solo) |
| Fantasia | Falstaff |
| Valse | Eldorado |
| Polka | Hannah |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand March | Heroique |
| Selection | Le Pompon |
| Valse | Chantons |
| Dance | Venetian |
| Potpourri | Stradella |
| Polka | Friendship |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAMES TURNER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—We are requested to draw attention to the prospectus of Messrs. James Turner and Company, Limited, appearing in our advertisement columns. The company is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going concern the well-known business of Messrs. James Turner and Co., tennis and gymkhana kit merchants, of Sialkot, in the Punjab. The prospectus sets forth that the principal object in transferring and registering their business under the Limited Liability Act and offering shares to those with whom they have business connections and the public in general, is to increase and expand the business. The promoters guarantee sufficient net profits to cover a dividend of fifteen per cent. per annum on the capital for the first five years. The capital is Rs. 50,000 in two thousand shares, of Rs. 25 each.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—A correspondent writes :—The annual entertainment, in celebration of the birthday of Master Balcrushnarao, son of Mr. Bhaskarao B. Pitale, took place at his Pallow Road residence, on Tuesday. As usual, in the morning religious ceremonies were performed, invoking divine blessings for securing future happiness, prosperity, and long life. Music was played at intervals, and cash presents were made to bhickshooks and mendicants. During the day Brahmins, castemen, and women were feasted. In the evening, there were recitations of the muntras by Vedic Brahmins, who, with shastrees, preachers, &c., partook of refreshments provided for all guests. A singing entertainment took place. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large number of the host's numerous friends had assembled, and did not disperse till the early hours of the next morning. All were presented with flowers, rose water, and pan-supari.

ROBBING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chinati Narayen, a Hindu boy, aged fourteen, was charged with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 78, from the person of Govan Gangaji, a passenger. On Wednesday evening, complainant was entering a third class compartment of the mail train, at Marine Lines Station, when accused came up from behind, and tried to force his way into the same compartment from between complainant's legs. He took advantage of this position to abstract a purse from the lower pocket of complainant's coat. The latter discovering the purse was missing, raised a hue and cry. The boy ran down the platform, but a railway policeman chased him, and took him in custody. The boy threw down the purse between the train and the platform, but it was discovered on the line after the train had gone. His Worship, finding accused guilty, sentenced him to a day's imprisonment, and ordered him to be sent to the reformatory for two years.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Khairat Alli Amir Alli, an old offender, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession property, consisting of three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, three silver buttons with chain, wearing apparel and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 60. On Wednesday evening, information was given to the police that accused had certain currency notes in his possession and had been spending them very freely in buying clothes, silver buttons, glassware, and sundry other articles. Acting upon this information, the police proceeded to the house of the accused at 1st lane, Camatepoora, at 11 p.m., and recovered the property mentioned in the charge from his room. Accused, in defence, said that, about 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he went to a privy at Null Bazaar, where he found a bundle of six tenrupee currency notes. He spent three notes in buying the articles produced in court, and gave the rest to his father for safe custody. He did not steal the notes from any person or house. The Magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of criminal misappropriation, and as he had been in jail three times before, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.—The following amounts have been subscribed in addition to those previously published :—Rao Bahadur V. M. Pandit, Rs. 75 ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Rs. 50 ; Rao Bahadur Lalshunkar Umiashankar, Rs. 50 ; Young Men's Hindu Association (through Mr. Shrinivas N. Kurtke), Rs. 30; Rao Saheb G. M. Sathe, Rs. 25; Messrs. Burjorjee E. Mody, Rs. 15 ; Tapidas Dayaram, Rs. 10 ; and Tapidas D. Mehta, Rs. 5,—total, Rs. 260 ; amount previously subscribed, Rs. 29,324-2 ;—grand total, Rs. 29,584-2. The honorary secretaries beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay :—Rao Bahadur Ambalal S. Desai, Rs. 150 ; Messrs. Curomdas Nathu, Rs. 101 ; Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla, Rs. 100 ; S. T. Bhandare, P. M. Mody, Jagonath S. Sanzgiri, D. B. Chitnis, A Friend (V. Y.), Abdulla M. Dharamsi, and N. G. Chandavarkar, each Rs. 100 ; Rao Bahadur V. M. Pandit and Mr. Jamnadas Lulloobhoy, each Rs. 75 ; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Rs. 50 ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, Mr. Gokulbhoy Mulchand, Mr. Shantaram N. Dabholkar, and Rao Bahadur S. V. Patvardhan, each Rs. 50 ; Young Men's Hindu Association (through Mr. Shrinivas N. Kurtke( Rs. 30 ; Rao Saheb G. M. Sathe, and Mr. Muljee Purshotum, each Rs. 25 ; Messrs. Kavasjee D. Naigaumvala, Rs. 20 ; Burjorjee E. Mody, Rs. 15 ; Tapidas Dayaram, Rs. 10 ; and Tapidas D. Mehta, Rs. 5—total, Rs. 1,631 ; amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 25,457-2 ;—grand total, Rs. 27,088-2.

## DISPUTE AMONG THE CUTCHI DUSSA OSVAL MAHAJANS.

AN intimation was publicly given through vernacular papers under the signatures of Messrs. Abhechand Raghavji and Ghellabhai Padamsey to the effect that an adjourned meeting of the Cutchi Dussa Osval Mahajans would be held, on Wednesday evening, in the Ananta Nathji's temple, Mandvie. The intimation having been given, the same signatories announced that the meeting was postponed, and the day would be fixed afterwards. About eight hundred members of the Mahajans did not accept such a short notice, and they assembled at the appointed hour to conduct the business. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, solicitors, was present, and the meeting was conducted according to his advice.

Mr. Narsi Keshavji Nack was voted to the chair. He addressed the meeting briefly, saying that no reasons were given for the short and abrupt notice announcing that the meeting would not be held that evening. There was no justification for taking such a step, and having obtained counsel's opinion he was in a position to say that they had a right to dispose of the business for which the meeting was convened. However, he wished to know the sense of the assembly.

All present having intimated that they were willing to proceed with the business, the minutes of the last meeting, held on the 16th instant, were read and confirmed, and the eleven resolutions then passed were submitted one by one, and each of them was confirmed. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, pointing out the defects in the management, and criticising the conduct of the *shettias* (heads of the Mahajans) who were the trustees of the Mahajan Funds. He strongly deprecated the former practice of spending large sums of money in fighting out questions of minor importance.

Mr. Smith thanked the Mahajans for appointing him their solicitor, and promised to do their work with a view to giving satisfaction to all concerned. The customary compliment to the chair concluded the proceedings.

## DEATH OF THE PUNJAB ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

RAI BAHADUR MUNSHI HURDYAL SINGH, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, and lately Chief Justice, Councillor, and Secretary of Jodhpur State, and Superintendent of Mallain, has been killed by falling from a horse, which was frightened by thunder, near his native place Kotla, in Kangra Valley. He leaves behind him a widow, a son (who is a barrister-at-law), and brothers. The deceased had been most popular in Jodhpur, during the last fifteen years. He was a wise administrator, and brought dependent sardars to a close connection with the State by granting them limited civil and criminal powers. He also succeeded (with the co-operation of the ruling Prince and Maharaja Pratapsingh Musahil Ala) in settling the plundering class, who were changed into peaceful cultivators. The deceased introduced the Stamp and Limitation Acts, and was granted the right of wearing a gold anklet by the durbar. He was entrusted with the superintendence of the last Census, which he performed most dexterously. In his honour, the courts were closed, and tradesmen kept their shops closed when the news of his death was received.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Ho'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

22-1734-91—Little S N and B—Guneshdas Ramnarayendas *vs* Luchminarayen and another—Bhaishunker and K. Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

789—Chalk W and S—Sakharam Morarjee Shetay and others *vs* Kalidas Calljanjee and others—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

795—Mathubai and J—Thaker Jetha Dhunjee *vs* Thaker Chagpal Jetha—F P Payri.

796—Nanu and H—Omar Sumatsingjee and others *vs* Daisookhram Hurgowan—Bhaishanker and K.

802—Thakurdas D and C—Chimnram Mirjamai *vs* Tribhowundas Jugjeevondas—Chitnis M and M.

803—Crawford B and Co—Damodhar Soonderdas and another *vs* Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishunker and K.

804—Little S N and B—Kankubai *vs* Punalal Poonumchand—Ardesir H and D.

805—Little S N and B—F Y Smith and others *vs* Tribhowandas Mungaldas—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

655-92—Tyabjee D and C—Aimai and another *vs* Bapujee Dhunjeebhai Banajee and others—Janardhan and A—(Partly decreed.)

367-93—Payne G and S—Damodhar Bhika and others Jumnabai and others—Brown and M and in person.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others *vs* Sooraimull Ramsookhdas and others—Tyabjee D and C.

391-93—Bicknell M and M—Irani Ardesir Bomon *vs* Irani Jeewun Nowroz and others—K D Shroff.

547-92—K D Shroff—Abdul Kareem and others *vs* Mariambai and others—Tyabjee D and C and Bicknell M and M and in person.

262-92—Tyabjee D and C—Pooribai *vs* Amtha Tribhowan Jugjeewan—In person.

526-93—Daphtary and F—Jose Camillo de Silva and another *vs* Manoel Francisco de Silva—M H Khan.

229-89—Payne G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee *vs* Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G—Thakurdas D and G, and Little S N and B.

183-93—Payne G and S—Palad Das Soobkuru *vs* Ram Raojee Jambeker and others—Dikshit and H.

623-93—Daphtary and F—for a pauper Mathew Satis Stazza *vs* Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

## BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1894.

THE Tournament will be held at Bombay, and will commence on the 1st of October. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tournment is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

The attention of Honorary Secretaries of Polo Clubs is specially drawn to the Rules of the Indian Polo Association regarding membership.

Entrance donation for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has not competed in any previous year) Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team, or, if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees and expended in the purchase of four Cups, provided not less than four teams compete.

The winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883 and 1884, were the Central India Horse ; 1885, Bombay Gymkhana ; 1886, and 1887, Poona Gymkhana ; 1888, Ikar-ul-Umrah's Team ; 1889, 1890, and 1891, 7th Hussars ; 1892, Poona Gymkhana ; and 1893, Jodhpore 1st Team.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four Cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to carry competing teams at single fares, 1st or 2nd class, and their ponies at 1 1-10th fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at third class fares (1½ pies per mile) for men, and their ponies will be carried to Bombay by passenger or mixed trains at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at 4½ annas per mile per horse-box for the double journey.

Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in A class goods wagons (which have been specially adapted for the conveyance of horses) at 8 pies per mile for each pony for a single journey, or at 1 anna per mile for each pony for a double (return) journey no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Joint Polo Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Joint Polo Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana as early as possible, (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay ; and the Joint Polo Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

Care should be taken to obtain the above concessions before booking.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close one week before the commencement of the Tournament.

F. A. PREVOST,
E. E. STEEL,
Hony. Secretaries, Bombay Polo Tournament.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

### DISPUTE REGARDING STEAM SHIPS.

LATIFF HUSSAN AND OTHERS *VS.* HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs, sons of the second defendant, prayed that the second defendant is the trustee of the plaintiffs of a three-seventh share in the steam-ship Khiva, and a similar share in the steam-ship Tanjore, and that the first defendant is a co-owner with them of the two steamers ; that an account might be taken of their shares in the steamers, which might be sold by direction of the court, and a partition be made of the monies realised according to the interest of the respective parties therein. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first defendant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the second, fourth, and fifth defendants. The third defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiffs said that disputes having arisen between them and their father, the matter was referred to arbitration, and ultimately a partition was made between them. One of the terms of the partition was that a share held by the second defendant as co-owner with the first defendant in the steam-ship Khiva should be held by him as trustee for the plaintiffs, each of them having an equal one-seventh share. A similar share of three-seventh in a one-and-a-half anna share in the steam-ship Tanjore was also held in trust by the second defendant on behalf by the plaintiffs. The arrangement was contained in an indenture of partition which was attested by the first defendant. Though the two steamers had been profitably employed, no accounts had been as yet rendered to plaintiffs, nor had their shares of the profits been paid to them. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants now acted in collusion with each other, and the first defendant had alleged that the plaintiffs had sold their shares in the two steamers. Under the circumstances they prayed for a declaration of their respective shares in the steamers. The first defendant stated that the deed of partition referred to was attested by him, but he had no personal knowledge or interest in the matter of the dispute. The profits of the last year to which the second defendant was entitled, amounted to Rs. 4,572 which sum he was ready to pay into court. He contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to be declared co-owners with him of the two ships. He denied the allegation of collusion, and prayed for the costs of the suit. The second defendant admitted having executed the deed of partition mentioned in the plaint. He said he was willing to account to the plaintiffs for their shares in the profits of the working of the two steamers, which amounted to the sum Rs 1,101, which he had brought into court. He submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to have the steamers sold. Under the circumstances he prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, said that the suit was entirely misconceived. The prayer asked that the steamers should be sold, and also that an account be taken of the profits made by the steamers. But the co-owners were not partners ; and the prayer could not be acceded to without bringing in other parties. The reason for pulling in the first defendant was to get at the steamers through him. His Lordship stated the case, based on the deed, of the plaintiffs against the second and other defendants. The deed provided that the second defendant should be a trustee of the shares. It was alleged that the first defendant assented to that. Possibly he did, for he could hardly object. But the second defendant's making himself a trustee would not affect the relations between him and the first defendant. Here in this court, the case was varied, and it was said that all the sons were to be sub-partners. That was a suspicious change of the case ; it seemed to his Lordship that the oral evidence had been got up for preparing a better case than was presented in the plaint. The plaintiffs had not proved their allegations. They had not proved their case against the first defendant, and it failed. His Lordship then found on the issues that the second defendant was not a co-owner with the first defendant of the steamers Khiva and Tanjore, or either of them. Neither of the steamers had, since the 31st March, 1891, belonged to the plaintiffs and defendants as alleged in the plaint. The first defendant did not agree to an arrangement that the plaintiffs should have shares in the steamers, and the plaintiffs were not declared co-owners with the first defendant. The plaintiffs were entitled to no relief as against the first defendant, and they were not entitled to more than Rs. 1,101-3-9 brought into court. His Lordship dismissed the suit as against the first defendant with costs ; and as against the other defendants with costs from the date of paying money into court ; such money to be retained in court for the payment of the defendant's costs. Costs awarded to include costs of the commissions if not already provided for.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

### THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. KARANI & CO., BOOKSELLERS.

HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE DAVER AND OTHERS *VS.* PESTONJEE EDULJE DHARWAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kolah, on behalf of the plaintiffs, creditors of the firm of Messrs. J. B. Karani and Co., booksellers, now in voluntary liquidation, applied for an order for the winding-up of the company under the court, to put in force the powers given under Section 214 of the Companies' Act, and to enquire into the conduct of Pestonjee Eduljee Dharwar and Sorabjee Kaikhosru Patuck, the liquidators of the company, in regard to certain sales of property and goods made by them, and compel them to contribute such sums of money by way of compensation in respect of certain alleged misfeasances or breaches of trust as the court might think fit. The applicants were Hormusjee Rustomjee Daver, P. Muncherjee, Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, creditors and shareholders of the late firm.

The plaint stated that the petitioners were all creditors of the company, and that two of their number, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, were shareholders and contributories. The company was registered in 1892, and had carried on the business of booksellers and publishers, and owners of a printing press up to the 23rd May last, when by a resolution of the shareholders, it went into voluntary liquidation. Messrs. Pestonjee Eduljee Dharwar and Sorabjee Kaikhosru Patuk being appointed liquidators. The liquidators then took charge of the assets and property of the company, which had been valued in March last by an independent valuer, Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patel, who estimated it to be worth Rs. 1,56,495-6-0, viz., English and Guzerati books, Rs. 1,10,619-15-3 ; fancy goods, Rs, 14,821-14-0 ; printing papers, Rs. 2,328-9-0 ; press and plant, Rs. 25,000 ; and the assets of the Kalbadevi Branch, Rs. 3,724-15-9. The liquidators were stated to have sold, between 25th May and 13th June last, Rs. 9,500 worth of assets for about Rs. 4,000, and on the 13th of June last, they sold the printing press and papers by a private sale to D. Luckmidas and Co., for Rs. 12,500. On the 14th or 15th June, 1894, they sold the whole of the stock-in-trade, good-will, and rights of the company for Rs. 13,750, to D. Luckmidas and Co., the liquidators agreeing to pay rent until 31st of July, which, the applicants stated, was equivalent to a deduction of Rs. 390 from the said price. The property sold included the copyright of the company, valued at the least at Rs. 4,000, furniture, worth about Rs. 1,500, and a case of gold and silver trinkets, valued at £60, Rs. 1,000, the petitioners contended that the copyrights, furniture, and the case of the trinkets were not included in the valuation made by Mr.

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*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

ALMOST continuous rain has fallen at the Presidency since the date of our last report, almost bringing up the total fall to last year's level in the same time, and considerably exceeding that in 1892; and in the Mofussil, with a few exceptions, the weather has been seasonable, and favourable for the growing crops. Business in Exports has been almost confined to Seeds, in which large transactions have taken place daily in a firm or strong market, and a material advance in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; Wheat having been taken to only a small or moderate extent, though steady in tone; while Cotton has continued neglected by shippers, though latterly in good enquiry by local spinners. Exchange has been generally quiet but steady, and rates close this evening 1-32d. higher than those ruling last Thursday. Money is in fair demand. Government Paper has advanced one-half per cent. in Fours. Freights close firm, with a good enquiry for tonnage from shippers, and quotations about 6d. per ton higher than they were a week ago. Transactions in Imports have been restricted by the constant rain; but prices generally are on about the previous level.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance showed, at some 171¼ lakhs, only the slight decrease of about ten lakhs when the Bank closed last Friday evening for the holiday, compared with its state at the end of the previous week, although, there had, meantime, been considerable movement in several of the items included in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday. As indicating an increased demand for accommodation in some directions, there had been withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 11¼ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had increased by three lakhs; but, on the other hand, there had again been a large decrease, say of 20¼ lakhs in Loans, making a diminution of 51 lakhs in the fortnight—the net result being a gain to the Balance of 5¼ lakhs in the items which go to show the position of the trade demand for Money. Public Deposits with the Bank had diminished, on the whole, by 5¼ lakhs; and the Bank's holdings of Government Securities had increased by some 7¼ lakhs. Meantime Money has been in fair demand; but no change has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, the minimum remaining at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 0 25-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 0 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but, as usual on a mail-day, business was very limited, both ways. A moderate amount of ready Telegraphic was given at 1s. 0 13-16d., but this was not long available, and the bullion dealers were reported to have bought a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 0 25-32d. On Saturday the Banks were closed for the Mohurrum holiday; and on Monday the market opened at 1s. 0¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 0 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits with a quiet feeling, and the business passing either way was small. A little forward Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 0¾d., and some ready at 1s. 0 25-32d.; also some three months' sight Credits at 1s. 0 7-8d., the market closing steady. The tone was quiet again on Tuesday morning at 1s. 0 25-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat all day, with but little or no enquiry for any delivery; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 0 29-32d. for near, and 1s. 0 15-16d. for forward, at which a moderate amount of Bills were placed. Yesterday, the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 25-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 0 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and rates hardened to the extent of 1-32d., Bank Bills and Wire transfers having been quoted at 1s. 0 13-16d. for both ready and forward business, and Mercantile Bills at 1s. 0 29-32 to 15-16d., with 1s. 0 31-32d. named for next year's delivery. As usual on a Wednesday afternoon, there was little disposition on either side to operate pending the result of weekly Council Drawings being known. The allotments were wired as 15¼ lakhs of Bills to Calcutta, 10¼ lakhs to Bombay, and a lakh to Madras, at 1s. 0 13-16d.; 11 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, and 2 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 0 27-32d.; and a small amount of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 0¼d., and this market opened this morning quiet, at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward, at which we heard of but little enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 0 29-32d. was named in one direction, at which a little was done, the rate then becoming 1s 0 15-16d., at which no further transactions transpired. A lakh of Telegraphic was reported in the morning at 1s. 0 13-16d., though the rate was refused later on, but we hear of its having been accepted again thereafter, the market closing irregular as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 0 13-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 0 13-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 0 27-32d. | " |
| Do. 4 " | 1s. 0 7-8d. | " |
| Do. 6 " | 1s. 0 15-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 " | 1s. 0 15-16d. | " |
| Do. 6 " | 1s. 1d. | " |
| Documents 3 " | 1s. 0 31-32d. | " |
| Do. 6 " | 1s. 1 1-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 " | 1·36 | " |
| Do. 6 " | 1·36¼ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 103¼ for Fours for Money, and 103 7-16 for Account; but rates afterwards advanced 1-16 per cent. in both positions, returning, however, to the opening quotations, at which they left off; with 3¼ per Cents at 103, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3 at 103½. On the market re-opening on Monday, after being closed on Saturday for the Mahomedan holiday, 103 9-16 was quoted for Fours for Money, and 103½ for Account; but rates advanced 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. and a further 1-16th before closing, the market leaving off steady at 103¾ and 103 11-16 in the two positions, respectively, 102⅝ having been the closing price of 3½ per Cents. On Tuesday the market opened at 103¾ for Fours for Cash; and for this month's settlement at 103 11-16 and, after declining 1-16 per cent. from this level, rates remained steady to the close, leaving off at 103 11-16 for Money, and 103 5-8 for Account, with a quiet feeling. 103½ was named both for 3½ per Cents, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3; but the closing quotation was 103. Yesterday the market opened at Tuesday's final quotations for Fours; but rates thereafter advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent. in a strong market, leaving off at 103 7/8 both for Money and Account. To-day the feeling has been steady throughout, and the opening rate of 103 15-16 for Fours, for Money and Account, are also the closing quotations; 103¼ being named both for 3½ per Cents, and the convertible 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3.

Municipal 8 per cent. Loan is unchanged at Rs. 125. Port Trust Bonds are 2 per cent. higher, at 107.

SHARES.—There has been less movement in this market during the past week (in which business has been partly interrupted by holidays) than in the week preceding; but such as there has been in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip has been entirely in sellers' favour. Compared with our last weekly quotations, we note an advance of Rs. 40 in Imperial Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 30 in David; of Rs. 20 in Coorla; of Rs. 15 each in Central India, and Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Jevraz Balloo, Oriental, Queen, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 7¼ in City of Bombay; of Rs. 7 in Leopold; of Rs. 5 each in Victoria, Hyderabad, Framji Petit, and Hindoostan; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian. In Press shares, Malwa have advanced Rs. 10; Mofussil and Bombay Cotton Rs. 7¼ each; New Berar, Mercantile, and East Indian Rs. 5 each; and New Indian Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½ during the week.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the heavy and continuous rain during the past week, there has been a considerable falling off in the retail demand for staple *Grey Goods*; and of wholesale enquiry there has been but little, up-country buyers still operating only to meet their immediate wants, which are very limited. Rates are much about the same as before; and Stocks are slowly increasing. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* there is very little doing, and prices are upon about last week's level. In *Locally-made Goods*, a moderate business has been reported in *Chadars*, deliverable in small lots over several months to come. Some lots of *Arabian* 4½ lbs. have also been placed at good rates.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Tuesday were 15,000 bales; but on Wednesday a large business was again done here in lots of from 50 to 300 bales each, the demand recovering on Nos. 10s, 16s, and 20s. A small lot of 24s, of common quality, has also found buyers. The week's Sales are estimated at 5,000, the market closing firm with a hardening tendency in prices, at the following official quotations:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist ... | ... No. 6s | Mule | As. 4 5/8 | to | 4¾ | per lb. |
| " ... | ... " 8s | " | " 4¾ | " | 5 | " |
| " ... | ... " 10s | " | " 5 | " | 5¼ | " |
| " ... | ... " 12s | " | " 5 1 8 | " | 5 3/8 | " |
| " ... | ... " 16s | " | " 5 7/8 | " | 6 1/8 | " |
| " ... | ... " 20s | " | " 6 1-16 | " | 6 3/8 | " |
| " ... | ... " 24s | " | " 6¼ | " | | " |
| " ... | ... " 32s | " | " 7¼ | " | 7¼ | " |
| " ... | ... " 40s | " | " 8¾ | " | | " |

The Shipments of *Bombay Spinnings* to the Farther East, for the first six months of the present year, as given in the comparative figures which we state below, show a net decrease of 785 bales, compared with the same period in 1893, a diminution of 2,361 bales in the missions to China, having been counterbalanced, to the extent of 1,576 bales, by an increase in those to Japan. Compared with previous half years, the total shipments to China and Japan were heavier than in any year preceding 1891, as also were those to China alone; but to Japan the figures have fluctuated materially year by year.

The following is the comparative statement showing the shipments of Country-manufactured Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June, 1878, to 1894:—

| Period. | | To China (Bales of 400 lbs each). | To Japan (Bales of 400 lbs. each). | Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 1st Jan. to 30th June | 1878... | 22,528 | 519 | 23,047 |
| Do. | 1879... | 23,238 | 2,918 | 26,156 |
| Do. | 1880... | 34,660 | 2,469 | 37,129 |
| Do. | 1881... | 27,878 | 3,363 | 31,241 |
| Do. | 1882... | 38,362 | 4,666 | 43,028 |
| Do. | 1883... | 44,329 | 9,368 | 53,697 |
| Do. | 1884... | 60,201 | 6,607 | 66,808 |
| Do. | 1885... | 72,880 | 8,766 | 81,646 |
| Do. | 1886... | 99,723 | 6,898 | 106,621 |
| Do. | 1887... | 100,797 | 15,603 | 116,400 |
| Do. | 1888... | 120,644 | 26,071 | 146,715 |
| Do. | 1889... | 125,685 | *28,102 | 153,787 |
| Do. | 1890... | 149,973 | 14,646 | 164,619 |
| Do. | 1891... | 193,287 | 5,342 | 198,628 |
| Do. | 1892... | 185,452 | 15,870 | 201,322 |
| Do. | 1893... | 178,574 | 6,334 | 184,908 |
| Do. | 1894... | 176,213 | 7,910 | 184,123 |

* These include 45 bales of 300 lbs. each.

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, the market being steady at the rise; but business has been upon only a moderate scale. *Yellow Metal* is firm at an advance of 8 annas per cwt., a large business having been reported. *Iron* is steady at previous rates, and in moderate enquiry.

COAL has been a dull market. Some *Powell's Duffryn*, July-August, and August-September shipment, has been sold at Rs. 17 per ton; and small lot of 800 tons of *Wilson's South Yorkshire* per Lorenzo (s), June shipment, has been placed at Rs. 15 per ton. Importers are asking for *Powell's Duffryn*, July-August, and August-September shipment, Rs. 17½; and September-October, Rs. 18 per ton; and for *Davison's West Hartley*, September-October shipment, Rs. 17¼ per ton. The market closes inactive but firm in tone. We quote alongside:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| West Hartley | Rs. 17¼ | forward. |
| Powell's Duffryn | Rs. 16¾ ready | Rs. 18 " |
| Cardiff | Rs. 16¾ " | Rs. 18 " |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A brisk demand for this staple from local spinners sprang up yesterday, resulting in a large business; but in the earlier part of the week there was but little doing in this direction; while the purchases for export were *nil* on some days, and only a few hundred bales on others. The tone of the market has been generally quiet, though latterly steady, and prices have shown but little change. The purchases by the Mills sum about 6,000 bales of Dhollera-Bhownugger, Oomra descriptions, and Bengal; while shippers have taken under 1,000 bales of Bengal and Broach. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 lower, all round.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 13,000 bales, compared with 15,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 4,450 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton now show a decrease of 2,000 bales, as against the figures for 1893.

Further rain, light in the Bengal and Oomra circles, but heavier than was needed in the Broach and Dhollera circles, was reported by the official telegrams from the districts, received at the beginning of the week. The newly sown Cotton plants were flourishing in all the districts of the former two circles, though they required more rain at Cawnpore; but in the latter two, especially at Broach, where the fall to date had been over 29¼ inches, against an average of 24 inches for June-July, and 44¼ inches for the year, the plants required fine weather, though, so far, they were flourishing.

To-day's telegraphic advices report the Cotton plants generally flourishing in the Bengal and Oomra circles, little or no further rain in most of the districts; but one-third of the Broach sowings had been damaged by too much rain, and re-sowing had begun; while in the Dhollera circle a break in the weather was needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.,:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy.—C. & F. | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | Rs. | 175—2 29-32d. |
| Do. F. G. | " | 159—2 21-32d. |
| Do. Good | " | 149—2¼d. |
| Beldtee, Fine | " | 182—3d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " | 174—2¾d. |
| Khandeish, Fully Good, | " | 178—2 15-16d. |
| Do. Good | " | 170—2 13-16d. |
| Oomra F. Good | " | 183—3d. |
| Do. Good | " | 177—2 15-16d. |
| Broach, Good | " | 210—3 15-32d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | " | 204—3 11-32d. |
| Do. F. G. | " | 190—3¼d. |
| Do. Good | " | 185—3 7-32d. |
| S G Dharwar, Good | " | 192—3 3-16d. |
| Westerns | " | 188—3¼d. |

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales. | Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 287,500 | 238,000 |
| Berar | 271,500 | 254,500 |
| Barsi and Nugger | 98,000 | 82,000 |
| Bengals | 262,500 | 191,000 |
| Hingunghat | 4,000 | 7,500 |
| Persian and Sind | 61,000 | 41,500 |
| Dhollera | 324,000 | 445,000 |
| Broach | 129,500 | 190,000 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 139,500 | 124,500 |
| Westerns and Madras | 14,500 | 20,000 |
| Total | 1,592,000 | 1,594,000 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

| Receipts. | 1894. Bales. | 1893. Bales. | 1892. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 13,893 | 4,348 | 6,415 |
| From 1st January to 18th July | 1,477,213 | 1,460,187 | 1,569,847 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week | 923 | 2,625 | 4,139 |
| From 1st January to 18th July | 738,677 | 705,490 | 837,376 |
| Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c. | | | |
| For the week | 5,199 | 838 | 734 |
| From 1st January to 18th July | 124,093 | 126,080 | 123,648 |

WHEAT has been in but small, or at most moderate, demand for shipment; but the tone of the market has been steady throughout, and an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Delhi* took place at the beginning of the week, making our quotations stand as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent. | Rs. 4 | 5 | 0 | per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | " 4 | 3 | 0 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " 3 | 14 | 0 | " |
| Red Delhi | " 3 | 7 | 6 | " |
| Hard Yellow | " 3 | 14 | 0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad | " 3 | 12 | 0 | " |
| Hard Red | " 3 | 8 | 0 | " |

SEEDS.—This market remained firm to the close of last week, with a moderate export business passing; and since then, demand from exporters has become active again; a large business has been reported daily; the feeling has become strong; and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced materially, the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 8-3-0 | to Rs. 8-5-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | " 6-11-0 | to " 6-12-0 | " |
| Do. do. Cawnpore | " 6-7-0 | to " 6-9-0 | " |
| Do. Red do. | " 6-7-0 | to " 6-9-0 | " |

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | 1894. cwts. | 1893. cwts. | 1892. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 44,280 | 38,485 | 43,785 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 2,536,800 | 5,235,622 | 7,797,658 |
| Linseed for the week | 21,317 | 16,520 | 21,105 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 4,970,563 | 3,696,783 | 3,291,583 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 44,570 | 30,632 | 23,939 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 2,963,366 | 3,793,570 | 1,208,043 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 149 | 103 | 1,818 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 743,720 | 942,702 | 847,360 |

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

| | 1894. cwts. | 1893. cwts. | 1892. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 18,412 | 13,250 | 207,978 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 1,353,424 | 3,755,232 | 7,403,520 |
| Linseed for the week | 1,750 | 8,891 | 104,311 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 4,263,229 | 3,356,583 | 2,871,287 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 4,002 | 55,322 | 31,850 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 2,401,208 | 3,251,037 | 877,739 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 240 | ..... | 3,715 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 18th July | 886,178 | 1,078,536 | 932,809 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHURCH—July 13, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of Captain Church, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.
CLARKE—July 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Edwin J Clarke, of a daughter.
ERRINGTON—July 15, at the Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore, the wife of J R Errington, of Koppa, of a son.

DEATHS.

HUBBARD—July 11, at Lansdowne, on Wednesday, Marjorie, the infant daughter of A O Hubbard, I M S.
LEES—February 10, at Akyab, Muriel, infant daughter of Reginald and Ellen Lees, aged two months.
RALPH—July 7, at Rose Cottage, Dagshai, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor James B Ralph, Public Works Department, aged 27 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

IN a recent lecture Sir Auckland Colvin strongly condemned the too common practice of speaking of India as a whole and failing to distinguish between the many factors—historical, physical, and climatic—which give to each Province a well-defined and separate identity as regards the educational, moral, and material progress of its peoples. While, however, everyone is ready to acknowledge how greatly the Hindu of Bengal differeth from his brother in the faith "domiciled" in the less enervating regions of the Punjab, it is very generally supposed that—the sectarian distinctions between the Sunni and the Shia apart—the followers of Islam in the Peninsula are homogeneous in faith, sentiment, and habits. This view is, however, disputed by Mr. John Beames, a retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, who in the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" makes bold to assert that Mahomedan unity "is more a possibility than an actual fact," and says that differences do undoubtedly exist. The descendants of former conquerors, whether Arab, Persian, or Turk, are dissimilar to the men of Indian race, whose ancestors were brought to believe in the Great Prophet, sometimes by persuasion, and sometimes at the point of the sword. Mr. Beames suggests the interesting enquiry whether, in any given combination of circumstances, the tendencies to union or those to disunion would be the stronger. He admits the problem is a difficult one inasmuch as "so much goes on under the surface only imperfectly understood by rulers, who are foreigners and members of a different creed"; but he proposes, as an essential condition of its solution, a careful study of the peculiarities and idiosyncracies of the Mussalman population of each province. The choice of Bengal as the first field for this study is a suitable one, for Bengal contains more Mussalmans than any two other provinces put together. They form one-third of the total population of Bengal, and Mr. Beames doubts whether there is on the surface of the globe any tract where the Prophet of Mecca has so many followers as in Eastern Bengal. If the Census authorities are correct in computing the Mussalman population of the world at from seventy to ninety millions, more than one-fourth of the whole are found in Bengal. The increase in population amongst the Mahomedans of the Lower Provinces is remarkably great, and Mr. Beames boldy ventures on the opinion that "the time is not very far distant when they will constitute an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the richest and most progressive province of our Indian Empire." It is important to remember that the Bengal Muslims are not descendants of the old conquering races, but converts from Hinduism. In the thirteenth century the whole of Bengal passed under the rule of the conquering Mahomedans, and so remained until the British supremacy was asserted in the last century. It was not a matter of much difficulty for the invaders to proselytize the Bengalese. The bulk of the population were only half-Hinduized, so that their religion sat lightly upon them, and the equality and fraternity of Islam offered a welcome means to the lower classes to escape from the degradation to which they were condemned by the Hindu caste system.

A consideration of these historical facts supplies the keynote to the causes which have led to the dissimilarity existing between the Mahomedans of the Lower Provinces and their co-religionists in other parts of India. The converts made in the way we have described knew little and cared less for the peculiar tenets of the faith they had embraced. They retain to this day many of the social and even of the religious practices of Hinduism. The Bengal Mussalman worships the *Pirs* or saints, whose tombs are found all over the country, and are believed to have miraculous powers. In time of difficulty and danger certain mythical persons are invoked to give succour. These include the *Panch Pir*, or "five saints," who are worshipped by Hindus as well as Mahomedans. But this invocation of the mythical does not cover all the offences of the Bengal Mussalman against his faith. He lends money and charges interest, soothing his uneasy conscience by covering the transaction with some ingenious device. When small-pox breaks out he joins with the Hindus in worshipping *Sitala*, the goddess who presides over that dread malady. The Muslim attends the great annual Hindu festival of the Durga Puja, and in return the Hindu takes part in the Mohurram. The origin of any particular shrine cannot be very readily told, for both Hindus and Mahomedans make pilgrimages to them, and there are cases in which both claim a shrine and worship there. Orthodox followers of the Prophet in other parts of India have lamented, and often sought to reform this latitudinarianism on the part of their Bengal brethren. The chief of these movements was that set on foot nearly sixty-five years since resulting in the establishment of the sect known as Farayis. This and other missions have had the effect of making the Mahomedans of the other side of the Empire stricter in their religious observances, and of reducing to some extent their irregularities. One effect of this revival is that the whole of Bengal is incessantly traversed in all directions by Muslim mendicants, who, living on the alms of the faithful, exhort the people to a stricter observance of their religious duties. Mr. Beames, no doubt with the Behar tree-smearing incident fresh upon his mind, points out that these fakirs might at any time become emissaries of sedition and exciters of popular feeling. But he immediately reassures his readers by letting out the open secret that these peripatetic preachers are "carefully watched, and they could be arrested at once if necessary." Mr. Beames also reminds us that the Bengal Mahomedan, excitable though he be, is not placed in circumstances favourable to political agitation. The leaders of the community are men of proved loyalty, and they know it is to their best interest to maintain the present state of things. As for the mass of the agricultural population, they find an outlet for their emotional nature in the constant disputes about land, which are of such common occurrence throughout the province.

These agrarian disputes are attributed by Mr. Beames to the "extreme" pitch to which sub-infeudation has been carried on. Law-suits are the ruling passion of the Bengali, and Mr. Beames views this feature of life in the Lower Provinces with a complacency which would be creditable to Mark Tapley. Shakespeare's theory of seeing tongues in trees, sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything, is so far adopted by Mr. Beames that he sees much good in the litigation with which he was so familiar before he retried from the service. For does it not create a demand for lawyers, and thus afford a livelihood for a large number of the educated youths who are turned out by the schools and colleges year by year in such continually increasing numbers? "And after all," says Mr. Beames, "if a rich man must get rid of his money it is better that he should spend it on maintaining his aspiring young countrymen than on diamonds and dancing girls." Before, however, granting this premises it would be well to enquire into the justice of the disputes between the wealthy zemindar and his tenant. In cases where attempts at undue extortion from poor tenants are made they can scarcely be excused on the ground that the litigation involved will give employment to lawyers. Mr. Beames goes on to tell his readers, that the Mahomedans are beginning to see that by refusing to avail themselves of the educational advantages so freely offered by the British Government they are playing into the hands of their Hindu rivals, and virtually resigning to them the foremost places both in official and professional life. They are not, and indeed cannot, be insensible to the change which has come over India, and their leaders, at all events, are alive to the necessity of teaching their sons the English language and those sciences to which a knowledge of English is the key. These enlightened views will, perchance, take a long time to permeate the minds of the agricultural classes, but sooner or later the whole lump will be leavened. The educated Mussalman by the history and traditions of his faith, is more cosmopolitan and more receptive of Western ideas than the Hindu or the Buddhist. It is noteworthy that there are some Muslim thinkers and writers who disavow the militant exclusiveness and bigotry which are too often attributed to their religion, and openly advocate a rationalized Theism neither aggressive nor intolerant. Mr. Beames expresses an opinion that much might be done in the direction of framing the course of education in Indian schools on broader lines so as to meet the special requirements of Mussalmans. In many district schools where there are seven or eight masters to teach English and Western science, with a pandit or two to impart Sanskrit, there is very seldom more than one maulavi to teach Persian and Arabic. These languages are in fact shunted to the background, and it is a common complaint of Mussalman gentlemen that when their sons are sent to district schools, they have to pay a maulavi to teach them Arabic at home. It is believed, however, that Government are considering the best steps to take to remedy these evils, and are also taking measures to secure to Mahomedans a larger share of official appointments. Mr. Beames declares it to be a matter of the "greatest political urgency that the measures indicated should be persevered in and expanded."

THE *Journal* of the Bombay Natural History Society is, as usual, a credit to its compiler who succeeds in making the most popular and attractive of its kind. Occupying first place is a further instalment of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar's "Poisonous Plants of Bombay," and following it a remarkable article in French, by M. Ernest Andre, which he terms a "Contribution a la Connaissance des Mutilles de l'Inde." Mr. E. H. Aitken then has space for a short paper on the "Larva and Pupa of Spalgis Epius." This he treats, not in the style with which the general reader has become familiar, but with due scientific seriousness, for Mr. Aitken has made a discovery which must be made known to naturalists with due impressiveness. Having come across some specimens of the larva and pupa of the Spalgis Epius he communicated with M. de Niceville, who sent him a paper on an African species of the same genus. The most remarkable thing in this paper, says Mr. Aitken, was a figure of a pupa, which when magnified exhibits a resemblance to the face of an ape or chimpanzee, so striking and so detailed that it is more ludicrous, and deserves to be called mysterious. On examining specimens found in Dharwar he found a face totally different from that presented by the African species but even more life-like and expressive. Ears were wanting, but every other feature was there. No description can convey any idea of the way in which the contour, the features, and expressions are worked out, and Mr. Aitken is afraid that the plate given in the *Journal*, will be regarded as overdone, but he assures his readers that this is not so, it being in fact underdone, the artist having failed to bring out the peculiar expressive moulding of the lips and the malignant gleam of the eyes. This almost perfect and yet wholly unaccountable representation of animal physiognomy in the pupæ of two allied butterflies, moralises Mr. Aitken, should make naturalists cautious of explaining every fancied resemblance by protective mimicry. The likeness of "the leaf butterfly" to a withered leaf and of certain "phasmidæ" to green leaves or sticks, does, Mr. Aitken says, undoubtedly often save their lives, but in none of these does the likeness approach this one, for which it is impossible to suggest cause or reason. For, asks he, what advantage can it be to an object the size of a grain of wheat that it looks just like a baboon? This is an enigma to which Mr. Aitken offers no solution and is content to murmur, "Verily, we are not better than our fathers. It is a lusus naturæ." Some notes on the synonymy of some species of Indian Pieridæ, by Captain Watson, I.S.C., follow, in which he accentuates the difficulty of naturalists at home in classifying Indian butterflies. Mr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum, then describes a new tree snake found by Mr. S. Dighton, in Travancore, which is illustrated by a well-printed plate. Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., follows with a sprightly paper on "small deer." The interest of the number is enhanced by some extracts from the report of the Nilgherry Game and Fish Preservative Association and the reproduction of a paper by Mr. Blanford, on a Tibetan stag, from the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. There is also a resumé of the paper on "Deep sea life in the Bay of Bengal," which Dr. Alcock read before the Microscopical Society of Calcutta. And finally, an exceptionally readable collection of miscellaneous notes which have now become such a marked feature of the Bombay Society's Journal.

THERE have recently been numerous cases before the police magistrates, in which the inner life of Parsees has been revealed to public gaze in a manner for which we were scarcely prepared. Almost all of these come from the lower classes of the community. The chief feature of a recent case was that a wife sued her husband for maintenance and that the defence consisted of a plea of infidelity on her part, and a plea of his poverty. But a more recent case, heard before Mr. Hamilton, shows that Parsees, like other nations, in a higher walk of life, are not free from domestic infelicity. In regard to this subject, a correspondent urges us to draw attention to the case of Mr. Muncherjee Bamanjee Panthaki against his three sons, Maneckjee, Nusserwanjee, and Framjee, for criminal trespass, in that they failed to quit his premises notwithstanding his repeated warnings and final notices from his solicitors. During the investigations several matters cropped up showing that there existed in the family jarring elements which proved a source of incessant trouble and unhappiness to the head of the family. The principal cause was the constant demand of the three defendants for their daily

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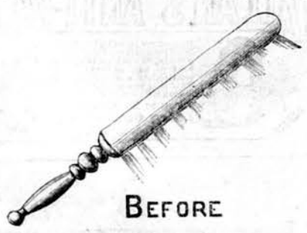

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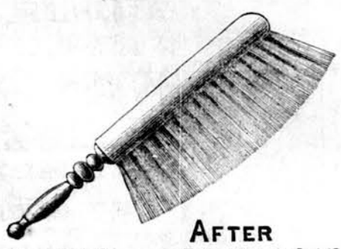

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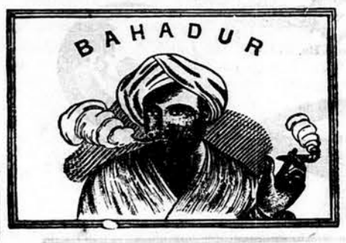


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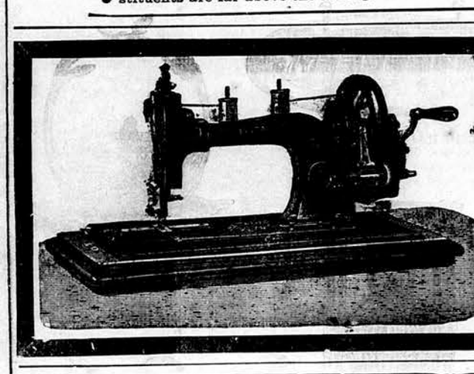

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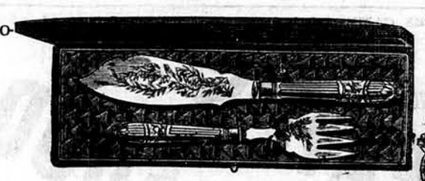

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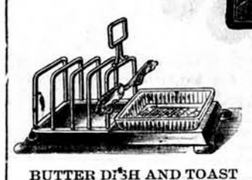

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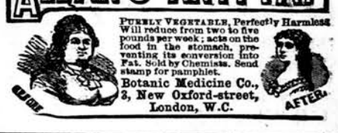


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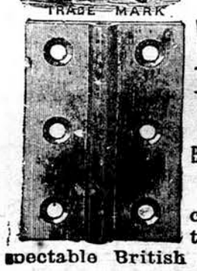

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